THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,953. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1872.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UP TOWN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT THE BRANCH OFFICE,

1,255 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS, WEST SIDE, NEARLY OPPOSITE OUR FORMER PLACE.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

ANY INFORMATION OF JOHN BUCHANAN, WHO left his home February 5, will be thankfully received by his afflicted parents at 94 Orange street, Brooklyn. THOS. BUCHANAN.

BLONDE LADY, IN BLACK SILK DRESS, WHO walked in Fourteenth street at about 2 o'clock with another lady, last Monday, and took a stage at the corner of Broadway.—The gentleman who followed and was looking at her in that moment particularly wishes to make her acquaintance. Address LEON, box 59 Post office.

DOLLY—I'LL COME. FORGIVE—BE PATIENT. YOU KNOW HOW.

DIVORCE. MONDAY EVENING.—YOUNG LADY IN black, second row balcony chairs. Please address SERIOUS, box 4,113, Post office, who sat third to your right.

E. CARDOZE!!!—WHERE IS MY WATCH? E.

E. S. DOLLY—12 AND 1 BIG. B. S.

F. F. F.—DARLING'S LETTER RECEIVED. WHAT unreasonable, unnatural doubts! You dearer, more lovable now than ever. Will come Saturday.

FAITH—IF IN YOUR HEART YOU NO LONGER DESIRE to become mine, and you really mean that your love is so slight that our marriage would cause you unhappiness, please see me once more, that I may cease all future efforts. If you "tell me" such is the case I promise never to annoy you again by word or action. If you are happy it matters not what becomes of me. LOVE.

GEORGIE I HAVE LEFT NO. 8, AND AM NOW AT No. 10, same street. LOUISE CARLISLE.

GEORGE—YOURS RECEIVED MONDAY, TOO LATE. Magnolia will be there at 3 o'clock, Saturday.

IF MISS CASSIE, WHO FORMERLY LIVED AT 24 East Thirteenth street, will send her present address to J. M., Hoffman House, she will hear something to her advantage, and oblige her friend, JOHNNY.

IF MARGARET WHALEN, WHO LIVED WITH HER brother in Clonbrassil street, Dublin, will send her address to M. J., Herald office, she will hear of something to her advantage.

LAKEY.—IF MR. LAKEY, WHO SOME TIME AGO addressed the United States Legation at Port au Prince, Hayti, in reference to the "Semaile" succession, will communicate his address to box 5,854 Post office, New York, he will obtain desired information.

NEW JERSEY.—IMPOSSIBLE TO MEET YOU THE 7th. I will write. SARNIA.

POET, ARE YOU HAPPY? I AM MISERABLE, NEAR broken-hearted. Remember parlor at the churchyard and promised at last meeting. I am the same, as there is constance for you.

SOTA—BEEN ABSENT. REQUEST ONLY SEEN TODAY, Tuesday's, Care Intensely. Where and when can I see you? Answer Personals, or wife as directed. MINNE.

T. WALTERS.—PLEASE CALL AT FIFTEENTH street immediately; important. MOSES.

WILL MARY WHEELER, LATE OF FOURTH AVENUE, who met a lady friend at Arcularius' last spring, please send her present address to GRAMERCY, Herald Uptown Branch office?

WILL MR. STOVEL, OF CONDUIT STREET, BOND street, London, who arrived in New York about two weeks ago, send his address to R. M. THOMPSON, Brookville, Jefferson county, Pa.?

LOST AND FOUND.

BANK BOOKS LOST.—BANK BOOK NO. 275, 82 of the Seventy Savings Bank, and No. 30,751 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, are missing. The finder is requested to return them to either bank, where he will be rewarded. If not returned before the 6th day of March, 1872, application will be made to the banks for new books.

BOND AND MORTGAGE.—PARTY FINDING BOND and Mortgage lost on Wednesday evening, January 31, please address X. Y., care of T. and C. Pass, 128 Nassau st.

LOST, TWO RINGS, ONE WITH THREE DIAMONDS (the other an emerald, surrounded by diamonds). $1,000, or if preferred, their full value in exchange for any procurable jewelry, will be paid for their return to 15 East Twenty-fifth street, and positively no questions asked or trouble made.

LOST, ON SECOND AVENUE CARS, TUESDAY, 5 A gent's Lower Watch, No. 11,521, Johnson, maker. Liberal reward. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to 115 Lexington avenue, and no questions asked.

LOST, JANUARY 29, A POCKETBOOK, CONTAINING notes, checks and receipts, of use to any one but the owner, as payment has been stopped. Any person who will be paid and no questions asked. ISAAC E. TATE, 1,261 Broadway, near Thirty-first st.

LOST, A PARCEL, CONTAINING BOOKS AND PAPERS, on Saturday last, between Fifty-second street and Madison avenue and Twelfth street, and Fourth avenue. The finder will be rewarded on leaving the same at 1,255 Broadway, corner Thirty-first street.

LOST—FROM GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, ON THE morning of the 31st inst., a small black and white pointer dog, answering to the name of Jack. Any one returning the same to the Provost Marshal's office, Governor's Island, will be suitably rewarded. Lieutenant Fourth Infantry, A. A. Q. M., Governor's Island, N. Y. H.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD—LOST OR STRAYED, A BLACK AND white pointing dog, answers to the name of Tip. Last seen on West street.

$5 REWARD.—DOG LOST, AN ORDINARY LOOKING cur dog, white and brindle, answering to the name of CHRISTOPHER HORN, 1,256 Broadway.

$25 REWARD—FOR RETURN OF WATCH TAKEN from 1,256 Broadway, near Thirty-first street.

$25 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED FOR the recovery of the Silk Umbrella lost from the Fifth avenue stage, Wednesday morning, January 31. Apply at 1,256 Broadway.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, A LADY'S PURSE, CONTAINing about $10 in money, a ticket for Hartford and a key, between Thirty-first street and Fifth avenue, Broadway and Thirty-first street. Finder will please return to 1,256 Broadway, corner Thirty-first street, and receive the above reward.

REWARDS.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY EVENING, A white-cased Gold Watch, made by McGregor, Glasgow. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked by returning it to Captain LUCAS, pier 20 North River.

$50 REWARD—FOR THE RECOVERY OF ALL THE articles stolen on the night of the 24 of February from the residence of M. A. King, 24, East Seventy-first street, comprising Silver Sugar Tongs, Silver Snuffbox, Gold Bracelet, set in with rubies; Banjo, marked on the inside Buckley, White street; 1 dozen, 35 yards Black Silk, three Waterproof Cloaks, Dress, Opera Glass, two Shawls, &c. M. A. KING.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, EITHER AT THE RETREshment house or in coming to Fifty-ninth street, in Central Park, a lady's Gold Watch and Chain, with Locket attached. The above reward will be paid by returning the same to 415 West Forty-third street.

DETECTIVES.—COX & KING, 72 BROADWAY AND 11 New street (established 1852) furnish only reliable and experienced operatives. Branch offices in Chicago and St. Louis. Correspondents in all principal cities and Europe.

DETECTIVES.—EDSALL & JONES, NO. 6 PINE street, rooms 14 and 15, furnish nothing but reliable operatives for all kinds of private business. Correspondents in all principal cities.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 87 Liberty street.

A.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA AND Kentucky State Lotteries. Official drawings of above always on file. J. CLUTE, Broker, 205 Broadway, Post office box 4,980, 153 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 161—FEB. 6, 1872.
52, 47, 17, 22, 64, 66, 58, 62, 24, 2, 6, 13.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 162—FEB. 6, 1872.
67, 66, 18, 55, 11, 60, 36, 41, 15, 78, 67, 34, 64, 54, 64.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS NO. 67—FEB. 6, 1872.
42, 69, 36, 45, 57, 51, 23, 60, 13, 54, 66, 43.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 62—FEB. 6, 1872.
60, 48, 61, 5, 12, 53, 49, 22, 66, 31, 25, 71, 56, 11.
SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
J. CLUTE, Broker, 205 Broadway. Post office box 4,980.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—FULL OFFICIAL DRAWINGS received for January 25, by JOSEPH BATES, 194 Broadway, room 4.

MEARES' PARAGON SHIRTS. Made to order, of best materials, and warranted to fit. Sent by express, C. O. D., to any part of the country at the following rates:—

6 Shirts, good muslin and linen fronts	$9 00
6 Shirts, better muslin and good linen	10 50
6 Shirts, Masonville muslin and fine linen	12 00
6 Shirts, Wamsutta muslin and very fine linen	13 50
6 Shirts, New York Mills and best linen	15 00

Directions for measurement sent on application. RICHARD MEARES, Sixth avenue and Nineteenth street, New York.

ROYAL SAXON GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.—Official drawings of January 8 on file. THEODOR ZSCHOCH, 116 Nassau street; box 6,059 Post office.

SANBORN & CO., PRESCRIPTION DRUGGISTS, UNder the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York, Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street.—The prescriptions from the College clinique put up at this store.

$100,000 GOLD WAS DRAWN IN ROYAL Havana Lottery of Cuba, January 31. Kentucky, class 163, Nos. 57, 46, 18, drew $250,000. Address BAILEY & CO. (o d established office), 174 Broadway.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

A.—FOR SALE—ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS, BIRDS, &c. Medicines for all diseases; prepared Food for mocking birds, at B. G. DOVEYS', No. 5 Greene street, near Canal.

FRANCIS BUTLER, NO. 3 PECK SLIP, HAS THE largest and choicest assemblage of Dogs in the world. Butler's infallible Mange Cure and Flea Exterminator, 75 cents; Butler's new work, $2; dogs boarded, trained &c. Medicines for all diseases. Choice seedling Geraniums.

FOR SALE—TWO IMPORTED IRISH RETRIEVERS, one black, the other liver color. Address RETRIEVER, box 1,945 Post office.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY FINE MUZZLE LOADING Duck Guns; one 10 bore, weight 15 pounds; the other 8 bore, weight 11¾ pounds; Greener maker; both guns very little used. Address S., Coleman House, New York.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT THE AUCTION DEPOT OF JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, Office and Salesroom, 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.

The Horse and Carriage branch of our business is conducted at our Horse Auction Mart, 110, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue, where we hold regular Sales of Horses and Carriages every TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

Gentlemen wishing to purchase, or those having Horses or Carriages to sell, will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business as we do all our other business, on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits.

We give the purchaser of every Horse that is warranted sound from 24 to 48 hours for trial.

Entries for sales of Horses and Carriages can be made at our downtown office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of Horses for private sale.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

AT BARKER & CHASE'S CITY AUCTION MART AND NEW YORK TATTERSALLS, corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, MAJOR C. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER, Regular sales of Horses, Carriages, &c., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. Twenty-four hours allowed for trial on every horse sold under warranty. CATALOGUE OF SALE THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK. New and second hand Harness, Horse Clothing, Robes, Saddles, Whips, Halters, &c. Three fine Portland Sleighs. One fine top Road Wagon, pole and shafts, built by Wood Bros. Twelve sets second hand single Harness. The well known elegant and extra speedy black trotting Gelding, Black Warrior, sired by Henry Clay, dam by Royal George; is 15¾ high, 7 years old; has elegant game and extra stylish driver; trotted last season, at Butterfield Park, Utica, a third heat in 2:35¾; can beat 2:40 to road wagon today; is afraid of nothing; can be driven by a lady at speed or to locomotive; makes a very handsome and showy appearance, and is warranted sound and kind; also Road Wagon, Harness, Blankets, &c., the property of a gentleman in pecuniary embarrassments, and compelled to sell. Extra fine, large and speedy bay trotter or family Horse; is 16 high, 6 years old; an extra stylish, prompt and easy driver; has trotted in 2:45; can beat 3 minutes to-day; fears nothing; gentle for any one to drive; is an extra fine family or coupe horse, and is warranted sound and kind. The fast and stylish bay trotting Horse Bay Prince; was sired by Patchen, is 15¾ high, 8 years old; a very game, prompt and free driver; has trotted to 2:41½; can be driven at speed by the most ordinary driver; is afraid of nothing and warranted kind and sound, except slight soreness forward. One elegant Benson Bro. Road Wagon. One fine no top Road Wagon, built by Sewell. To pay advances, one fine half top Phaeton, one good no top Express Wagon; both built by Seymour and in fine order. Large and powerful chestnut Draught Horse, 15 high, 9 years old; good driver, fine worker; warranted kind. Sorrel Work Horse, 15¾ high, 9 years old, free driver, great worker; warranted kind. Top and no top Express Wagons. Also several other Horses, Road Wagons, &c. Full description at sale. Sales never postponed on account of weather.

AT 58 LIBERTY STREET—CARRIAGES AND HARness. Greatest bargains yet. Closing out the winter stock, regardless of cost. Must be sold to make room. Buggies, Phaetons, Rockaways, Depot Wagons, &c. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 58 Liberty street.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF A GENTLEMAN'S FINE TROTTING HORSES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &C. ON FRIDAY, FEB. 9, AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT STABLE No. 2 EAST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET, including a very fast Team; can trot to pole in 2:40, and warranted kind and sound. Also a fine Bay Horse; can trot in 2:35; 6 years old; sound and kind. Also two other Trotters. Full description in Friday's Herald. N. B.—Stock on exhibition and past years ascertained at stable from now until time of sale.

A.—CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, 141 WEST BROADway. Extra Rockaways $120, Phaeton top Buggies $140, Fine Phaetons $175, top Buggies $165, Depot Wagons $125, Express Wagons $100. All of our own manufacture.

A.—ELEGANT LIGHT LANDAULET, PATENT TOP, raised panels, cycle and chains, Hume's maker; cost $1,200, for $1,000; used four times. Central second hand carriages. HAYS, 1 East Fourth street.

A NUMBER OF SLIGHTLY SOILED AND SECOND hand carriages, various styles, at extremely low prices, viz.: Coupe Rockaways, Opera Coupes, Victoria Park Wagons, Fine Phaetons, Depot Wagons, and Rockaway, several Buggies. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS PAYING BUSINESS FOR SALE—good stock of carriages on hand. Apply to LLOYD, 20 Broadway, room 5.

A LARGE, LIGHT, TWO HORSE COVERED PEDdler Wagon; nearly new, for sale cheap. Address W. F. BRAISTED, 17 Waverly street, Newark, N. J.

A.—ELEGANT CLARENCE AND COUPE, VERY handsome, second hand, Brewster, one Coupe Rockaway, very handsome, second hand, Brewster, Victoria Phaeton, all nearly new and in perfect order, at low prices. Apply to M. CAUGHEY, 111 East 13th street, near Fourth avenue.

A LIGHT EXPRESS WAGON IN GOOD ORDER FOR sale cheap. Can be seen at 1,256 Broadway, near Thirty-first st.

A TEAM, AN IRISH TROTTING FOUR-OAR WAGON, a Buggy, Harness, &c., for sale. Apply at 1,256 Broadway, near Thirty-first st.

A NUMBER OF SECOND HAND CARRIAGES, LIGHT Wagons and Harness for sale cheap. Also a new Light Wagon, suitable for a grocer or baker. Apply at 1,256 Broadway, near Thirty-first st.

A FINE BAY TROTTING MARE, 15 HANDS HIGH, 6 years old, sound and kind, can trot in 2:35, and is a fine roadster; also a fine Bay Horse, 15½ hands high, 6 years old, sound and kind, can trot in 2:40, and is a fine roadster; also a fine Bay Mare, 15 hands high, 6 years old, sound and kind, can trot in 2:45, and is a fine roadster; also a fine Bay Horse, 15 hands high, 6 years old, sound and kind, can trot in 2:50

THE PRESBYTERIAN QUANDARY.

A Very Mixed Muddle—Proceedings of the Brooklyn Presbytery Yesterday.

The More They Discuss the Woman Question the More Inextricably Confused They Become—A Compromise Measure Adopted—The Mountain Brings Forth a Mouse and the Grave Ministers Depart in Peace.

The Brooklyn Presbytery assembled again yesterday in the First church, in Clinton street, to continue their discussion of the question which has so agitated the City of Churches and its neighbors—the question of a woman's right to preach the Gospel. Dr. Wells took the floor and opposed the wording of the committee's paper, but at the same time, in a very good natured way, emphatically opposed the practice of women preaching in the Church. He proved it contrary to Presbyterian usage by the fact that this single instance had created such intense interest and excitement in the minds of all classes in the community. He took Dr. Spear and Mr. Taylor to task for their exposition of Presbyterian doctrines and usages on Monday, and for their exigesis of the Scripture texts cited by the committee against the act complained of. He was one of the committee, and he explained the difficulties that were presented to them in drafting the paper. He was in favor of censuring the Lafayette avenue church by name as well as the act of that church which had exiled them together.

Rev. Mr. McLELLAN

TRAVELLED FROM DAN TO BEERSHEBA

in a speech nearly an hour in its delivery, searching for facts and points upon which to base a censure of the Lafayette avenue church and its privilege to a woman to preach therein. He analyzed the arguments and the logic of the defenders of Dr. Cuyler, delivered by them yesterday, and strongly opposed the practice of women preaching, which, he insisted, was contrary to the Word of God.

Rev. Mr. TAYLOR, interrupting, asked Mr. McClellan where he would draw the line in Scripture, and especially in Paul's writings, which have been quoted, between that which is obsolete and that which is still in force?

Mr. McCLELLAN evaded this question and created a little sensation by his equivocal answer. He placed himself, he said, solely on the Bible, and the decrees of councils or deliverances of synods or assemblies were to him mere trash compared with the Word of God. Traversing the Old Testament from Genesis to Malachi, he showed that the number of prophetesses mentioned—Miriam, Deborah and Huldah—did not show of more than one in 1,200 years. And this in itself, he thought, was a good argument against women preaching. He took also the negative argument from the New Testament, and showed that women had not in a single instance exercised the ministerial functions. And the New Testament Church having been modelled after the synagogue, and not after the temple, women had no right to participate in any of its services. The positive prohibitions of Scripture were next reviewed, and the usages of the Presbyterian Church were called up by Mr. McClellan against this act and the practice which it is likely to inaugurate.

A motion was here made to admit certain brethren from other Presbyteries to the privileges of the house, but objections, was raised against members of the Synod of Long Island because they will have to sit in judgment on this case by and by. Leaving those brethren out, however, the others were admitted.

Dr. SPEAR then took the floor in defence of Dr. Cuyler and of his own position, taken the day before. He would not follow his brother Wells through his stupendous variety of

IMPERTINENT CONCLUSIONS,

nor his Brother McClellan through voluminous and wearisome speech of hair-splitting points, but he had a few "theses" which he wished to nail up here before this Presbytery as Luther nailed his theses up before Papal Europe. Some of these theses he said he would expand, but others he would merely name:—First, the language of the call, which he read, implied a ground of complaint against the session and pastor of the Lafayette avenue Presbyterian church; second, the matter referred to in the call is not the general principle whether women shall be installed into the ministry, but whether the specific act referred to in the call, so unimportant in itself, should be brought before them; third, being convened for the purpose named in the call, this Presbytery is, by the constitution of the Church, confined to one of three causes—it may dismiss, approve or condemn the act complained of, but this condemnation implies censure; and fourth, censure in any degree or form involves punishment, and this can only be inflicted after charges have been properly made and a trial and conviction have been had thereunder. And, furthermore, the Presbytery must show its authority and the process of exercising that authority, and also that such authority is exercised according to that process. They must proceed according to the book of Church Discipline and Government, from chap. 7, sec. 1 and sub-sec. 6, title "General Review and Contents," of which he read to show that their proceedings in this case are wholly illegal; that the session of Lafayette avenue church should be cited to explain before this Presbytery why they allowed a woman to preach in their church, and then this Presbytery might refer the matter back again to the session to be disposed of there. His fifth thesis was that the only authority for deciding the question before them must be sought in

THE STANDARDS OF THE CHURCH—

the Confession of Faith, the Longer and Shorter Catechisms and the Constitution and Government of the Presbyterian Church. They can't try this case by Dr. Hodges' exegesis. It must be tried by the standards of the Church, which profess to be based on the word of God. It can't be settled by brothers Patton's or McClellan's expositions of isolated Scripture texts, nor by deliverances of General Assemblies, nor by Church usage. Dr. Spear eulogized Dr. Van Dyke for standing out boldly in 1866 against the St. Louis Presbytery, which body had violated law and usage. Dr. Van Dyke was then a strict constructionist. He (Spear) stood by the book, in saying when he struck his book and knocked out some memorandums, which caused some merriment. Sixth, the prosecution can't show a single point from the book to prove that Dr. Cuyler's act is in violation of any rule of discipline or church government; seventh, the paper is a censure upon its face, and, eighth, it sustains its censure not by the standards of the Church, but by hedging the question and straining the interpretation of Scripture. Ninth—The paper, if adopted, would be an outrage on the Lafayette avenue Presbyterian church and on its vested rights. Tenth—The Presbytery by such action would seriously damage itself in the estimation of ninety-nine one hundredths of the population of Brooklyn. This he did not present as an argument, but as an offset to a statement made by the complainants yesterday that a similar effect would be produced by a dismissal of the case. We can't, said the doctor, discredit Presbyterianism any more than by doing this very foolish thing. (Applause.) Eleventh—If the Presbytery at a future time and without any reference to this case choose to make a deliverance on the subject of women preaching in Presbyterian churches it might do so; understanding, however, that such deliverance would be but the expression of a majority and would have

NO AUTHORITY TO BIND ANY ONE

under heaven. (Sensation.) This was his Presbyterianism. Deliverances are simply dignified advice and as such are worthy of all due consideration. He had no party zeal in this matter, but, construing the law strictly, he was utterly opposed to any censure for this act, which would be an outrage on the Lafayette avenue freely erian church and an infraction of its rights, which would disgrace this Presbytery. In closing Dr. Spear read a paper substantially dismissing the case altogether, which the Presbytery were asked to adopt.

The Rev. T. DEWITT TALMAGE said that when Dr. Cuyler asked Miss Smiley to preach he either did right or wrong. If right, they should approve; if wrong, they should condemn. For his own part he hearty approved of this act, and in sympathy with the offered the following resolutions as an amendment to the committee's paper:—

RE. TALMAGE ON WOMEN PREACHERS.

Whereas it has come before us that a woman has preached in Lafayette avenue Presbyterian church at the invitation of Rev. [illegible] Cuyler, therefore

Resolved, That we find no cause of complaint against Dr. Cuyler, in having by this act offended no law of the Presbyterian church.

Resolved, also, That as a Presbytery we encourage a spirit unbarrassed with the cares of all evangelical denominations, so that there may be no one obstacle and temptation to remove with a thousandth part of [illegible] power.

Resolved, further, That we believe the coming of the time when all who would labor in the vineyard, and look at the impossible shall go everywhere preaching, relying the rest on the encouragements of the Gospel to a perfect [illegible] (Great applause.)

The Rev. Dr. VAN DYKE opposed this amendment, and moved that the Presbytery sit with closed doors.

Rev. Mr. TAYLOR thought it would be very unjust to turn out in the cold many who had come here from a distance and who had taken no part in the applause.

Dr. WELLS thought those who had been guilty would be impressible enough to leave the house at the request of the Moderator.

The MODERATOR said he could not enforce such a motion. He had done what he could to preserve order, and the responsibility rests with the audience.

Dr. SPEAR made a very impressible speech, referring the applause to the weakness of human nature and the great interest it has created in Brooklyn. He urged the [illegible] pleasantly

NOT TO BE HANDS OR STAMP FEET

in future. (Laughter and smiles.

Rev. Mr. ST. JOHN opposed the motion.

Dr. SPEAR amended, that on the occurrence of this applause the Presidency [illegible] with closed doors.

Mr. FREEMAN, Dr. DURYEA and others took part in the discussion, after which the motion, as amended, was adopted.

Mr. Talmage's amendment was then read and opposed by Dr. VAN DYKE, and by vote was laid on the table.

Elder LAMBERT defended the action of the session of the Lafayette avenue Presbyterian church and remarked that in all the debates hitherto the real question had not yet been met. That question is,

HOW FAR MAY WOMAN TEACH AND INSTRUCT,

expound Scripture or pray in public? He recited the composition of the Sunday school and the part which women take therein, and insisted that this paper condemned all this. That church would have refused its pulpit to many brethren of good standing in the Presbyterian churches to promulgate their doctrines. His church had been accused of disturbing the peace of the Church. Not so. They are as quiet as lambs there. It is these brethren who have brought this matter here who have disturbed the peace of Lafayette avenue church. He read from the Acts of the Apostles to show how certain brethren had gone to Antioch to compel the converts to conform to Jewish law. And when the matter was brought before the Church and apostles at Jerusalem they sent a letter to the other Church

DISAPPROVING OF THE DISTURBERS OF THE PEACE,

and the record says that they rejoiced on the receipt of the epistle. The action of this Presbytery should be similar to that of the Synod at Jerusalem. Mr. Lambert sent a few shots at the Old School brethren who had brought this trouble upon his church.

Rev. ALFRED TAYLOR defended his own exegesis of Scripture given yesterday, and showed how often this very offence complained of had been committed in the churches of Brooklyn. He hoped the Presbytery would do with it as it deserves—throw it out.

Rev. Mr. LEE sided with this view. He agreed with Dr. Spear that it was "small potato," and should be put on the table, under the table or in the basket. The Presbytery dare not condemn or censure this act, which has not come properly before them.

Rev. Mr. TAYLOR defended his exposition of Paul's prohibition to women, and insisted that the Apostle equally condemned the wearing of gold, pearls, embroidery, &c. There was a time, he said, when Presbyterians thought it a great innovation to introduce stoves and organs and other adjuncts of modern worship. He was reminded of the couplet in Hudibras:—

Compound for sins they are inclined to,
By damning those they have no mind to.

After some discussion on adjournment the Presbytery took a recess until three o'clock, and upon reassembling the Moderator said he had received a letter certifying that

MISS SMILEY IS A MINISTER IN GOOD STANDING

of the Society of Friends. If the body desired he would read it. It was not asked for.

Elder JOHNSON then spoke strongly against women preaching, and after him Mr. PATTON, in a "mifaltian" style, repeated a great deal of his speech of Monday afternoon. He defied the "sneering press" to hold him up to ridicule, and talked away as if he personally was the Presbytery of Brooklyn. Only two of Dr. Spear's "theses" were worthy of his notice. There are but two questions before them—namely, Has the Presbytery the right to take cognizance of this act complained of? and is it going the right way about it? He analyzed section 8 of chapter 16—"Form of government"—to show that the Presbytery had ample power in this case and was proceeding legitimately. He traversed the Scriptural arguments, and showed, by extracts from a recent public article, that the word "false" occurs 94 times in the Bible, being 246 times it being translated "speak," and that in only one instance can it be translated "babble," as Mr. Taylor declared yesterday. That instance is wherein Paul states that when he was a child he "spake" as a child, &c. But whatever difference of opinion there might be about this there could be none about the phrase "Let your women keep silence in the churches." Mr. Patton continued at considerable length in support of his side, but travelled so far down toward Egypt, philologically, that when

Rev. Mr. LEE followed him, he (Lee) expressed his surprise that he could not make the young man (Mr. Patton) understand this matter as he (Lee) understood it. Mr. Lee then went on to read extracts from the Church discipline and the digests of General Assembly to show that to censure Dr. Cuyler's church this case should come up judicially before them. Brethren were inclined to interrupt Mr. Lee, who took everything good-naturedly and met every inquiry with some witty repartee which kept the Presbytery and congregation in almost

INCESSANT LAUGHTER AND GOOD HUMOR.

Page 129, Digest of year 1791, was quoted to show that there could be no trial without judicial process, and no censure inflicted without trial. If they censure Dr. Cuyler and his church in this case such censure is null and void, because it is not properly before them. They are asked to censure the pastor and his church for doing an act or permitting an act to be done which, it is alleged, is contrary to the Word of God and the usage of the Church. This church may have a perfect defence, and may show that Miss Smiley did not preach at all, as preaching is understood by the bible and the discipline of the Presbyterian Church. The moment, said he, you do this or allow it to be done, you might as well cut off your Presbyterial head and cart it home in a clam basket. (Laughter.) If you do it, and your action goes up to Synod or General Assembly, you will get the biggest whipping you ever got. (Laughter.)

Dr. VAN DYKE said Mr. Lee's line of argument was not known to him, and, therefore, he did not deem it important.

Mr. LEE, interrupting, said he had been trying to teach Dr. Van Dyke for ten years, but found him a bad scholar. (Laughter.)

Dr. VAN DYKE continued to play upon certain judicial words used by Mr. Lee, and contended that the Presbytery had a right to adjudicate upon this question. Had charges been made against Dr. Cuyler and his church he (Van Dyke) would at once take the other side and defend the constitutional rights of the church and minister. Upon two grounds only—immorality and heresy—can charges be preferred against a minister or church member. They can be judicially tried. And no one pretends to charge the Lafayette avenue church session or Dr. Cuyler with crime or heresy. The Doctor closed a lengthy address by reading a "minute" of his own draughting, which he would like to see adopted in lieu of the committee's paper. It named the church and

CONDEMNED PREACHING BY UNBAPTIZED, UNORDAINED PERSONS

and females, and recommended the churches of the Presbytery to disallow women preaching among them.

Dr. DURYEA was glad that the Presbytery was coming up to the book, and he was glad of this opportunity, before his Methodist, Baptist and Congregational brethren, of an exposition of Presbyterian doctrine and practice. He wanted to condemn the act without indicting the man, because a man indicted is two-thirds gone.

Dr. CUYLER thought this matter had been greatly complicated by reference to the Lafayette avenue Presbyterian church, and the many other questions of law and order and discipline which have grown around it and out of it. The paper starts out expressing kindly feelings toward him and his church, and in the next phrase declares that he has violated a command of God and the constitution of the church. It placed him in a false position. He did not look upon the subordination of Miss Smiley's sex to his own as a barrier to her deliverance of the Lord's message to a congregation. If God had designed to so place women He would not have chosen even the three or four godly women whose names have been handed down to us in the sacred Scriptures. His act in inviting Miss Smiley to preach was not an exceptional act. Other Presbyterian ministers had done it before him. But the action of the Presbytery is exceptional, and if this "minute" is recorded his ability and that of his church to promote the cause of the Master in Brooklyn. And that is the prompting motive in all his ministry and in this action—will be greatly impaired. He suggested that this matter should be dismissed, and the General Assembly be asked to give a deliverance on the general question of women preaching. The doctor closed with an appeal to the brotherly sympathies of the Presbytery. They need not write him down in their journal as having done things contrary to the Word of God, when he knows he did not. The Church and the country know his act and his motive, and there is no need to brand him the only man in this Presbytery who has violated the Word of God.

THE FINAL PEACE MEASURE.

Dr. DURYEA offered the following preamble, accompanied by a deliverance of the General Assembly in 1832, as follows:—

This Presbytery having having been informed that a woman has preached in one of our churches on Sabbath, at a recent service, at the request of the pastor and with the consent of the session, therefore

Resolved, That the Presbytery feel constrained to enquire upon our churches strict regard to the following deliverance of the General Assembly:—"Meetings of pious women by themselves for conversation and prayer we entirely approve. But as we find the reputed prohibitions of the great Apostle as found in his Epistles to the Corinthians and to Timothy, be violated. To teach and to exhort, or to read in prayer in public and promiscuous assemblies is clearly forbidden to women by the holy oracles."

After a little friendly discussion on the phraseology of this preamble and an effort to get some other word substituted for "women," the amendment was adopted with but one dissenting voice.

Dr. CUYLER then made a few remarks in justification of Miss Smiley's standing in her own denomination, after which the minutes were read and the Presbytery adjourned, with prayer. And thus the mountain has brought forth a mouse.

SALE OF THE WELLINGTON COLLECTION.

This interesting collection will be disposed of by auction to-night, at Clinton Hall, Astor place. From the great interest manifested by the people and the collectors in the exhibition we have no doubt that the possession of the various gems of the collection will be warmly disputed by intending purchasers. The Wellington collection deserves special attention on account of the numerous examples of the earlier American artists which it contains. As we have already stated, for a long time to come the most important works we shall examine once more to advising those who have no complete their galleries not to miss the sale this evening, as a similar opportunity may not occur again. Among the pictures we should have liked to possess did space permit are Durand's "Lake Mirror's Moonlight in the Tropics" (No. two landscapes by Williamson—"A View in Ulster County," 41, and "The Upper Valley of the Connecticut," 70, which are painted strongly and decisively. The sale of the Williams & Everett paintings will take place on Tuesday at Clinton Hall.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Collision on the Sea—Yankee Enterprise in the Timber Trade.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 6, 1872.

The brigantine Mayflower, from Boston, was run into by the schooner Telegraph this morning and received considerable damage.

Several gentlemen from Maine have purchased a number of mines and a large extent of timber land near Annapolis, N. S.

ANOTHER MUNICIPAL MUDDLE.

Alleged Fraud in Westchester County—The Purchase of a Burial Ground for Morrisania—How North Brother Island Was Acquired—Report of the Investigating Committee—A Handsome "Present."

The purchase of North Brother Island, for hospital purposes, by the town of Morrisania, Westchester county, last year, has since given rise to various charges of fraud against certain members of the Board of Town Trustees, who were appointed a committee to negotiate the transaction. The price paid by the town for the bleak and inhospitable piece of real estate indicated was $40,000, a handsome fraction of which sum, it was alleged by many of the taxpayers, had found its way into the pockets of some of the town authorities. These allegations at length became so notoriously specific in their nature that the Board of Trustees adopted a resolution last November, that the whole matter be referred for investigation to a committee of citizens, consisting of Messrs. James L. Parshall, Gouverneur Morris and Samuel E. Lyon. Having accepted the appointment, the committee has since been engaged in endeavoring to

UNEARTH THE ALLEGED FRAUDS;

but having had no power to compel the attendance of witnesses or to administer oaths their efforts have been attended only by partial success.

By a report of the committee, presented to the Board of Trustees at a regular meeting last evening, it appears that T. Mason Oliver, one of the Town Trustees and a member of the committee appointed to negotiate the purchase of North Brother Island, received from the Misses Ackerson, who sold the property, the sum of $3,000, as "a present," out of the $40,000, which they assert was received by them for the island. This, Mr. Oliver does not deny, while insisting that it was

SIMPLY A "PRESENT,"

made after the sale, and not in pursuance of any understanding or agreement. In this connection the committee state in their report that on questioning Miss Ackerson as to whether she had said anything to Mr. Oliver about making him a present, before the sale, she replied in the affirmative, at the same time stating that she had not determined in her own mind how much it should be, and that Mr. Oliver had made no request of her to make him such present. The following are

THE MAIN FACTS

which the Investigating Committee in their report state have been established:—

That the Ackersons sold the island to the town for $40,000, to be paid in town bonds; that these bonds were actually delivered to Mr. Oliver to the Ackersons; that the Ackersons sold two of these bonds to a local savings bank at a discount of five per cent, and received the proceeds; that they returned to Mr. Oliver $3,000 of the proceeds of the bonds; that they paid $4,000 of the bonds in part payment of a purchase of some property on 137th street, and that they have now in their possession the remaining $31,000 of said bonds, thus making the full amount of $40,000. The report also states that the sum of $1,000, received in cash by the Ackersons, has been used by them in remodeling their house and other purposes of their own, and that none of it has been applied to any purpose connected with the transaction in question. In answer to

MR. OLIVER'S DEFENCE

"that it was a voluntary present made to him after the sale was completed!" the committee reply that "he was acting in a fiduciary capacity as trustee of the town, and had no legal or moral right to be benefited by a transaction in which he was acting for the town."

On motion of Mr. CAULDWELL the report was accepted, and Mr. Oliver invited to make

AN EXPLANATION

in reference thereto. Accordingly the last named member briefly addressed the Board, admitting the truthfulness of the report, and asserting his guilelessness in that or any other transaction during twenty years of official experience in the town. By a subsequent motion of Mr. Cauldwell the report was tabled and a resolution adopted permitting Mr. Oliver to make a written statement of his connection with the transaction, for the purpose of being submitted to the Board at an early day.

Thus far the investigation of this affair has failed to give satisfaction to many of the citizens, who are firm in the belief that there is still something concealed in the transaction which should be brought to light.

A NEW CHARTER FOR BROOKLYN.

How the Reformers of the City of Churches Propose to Govern Their City.

The Citizens' Reform Committee of the city of Brooklyn have just completed their proposed new charter, which will be immediately presented before the Legislature.

The proposed charter differs from the present one mainly in the fact that it places the entire government of the city in the hands of

THE COMMON COUNCIL,

whom it empowers to make, establish, modify, amend or repeal ordinances, rules, regulations and bylaws for the government of the city; to establish, manage and regulate all the departments created by the act, and all matters connected with them; to create such offices as they may deem expedient; to provide for the compensation of officers, and generally to have sole and exclusive control over all matters connected, directly or indirectly, with the government of the city. The Common Council shall consist of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, to be elected annually, one Alderman from each ward of the city.

DEPARTMENTS.

The act creates the following departments, viz.:—Department of Finance, Department of Assessment, Department of Collection, Department of Law, Department of Police and Health, Department of Fire and Buildings, Department of Streets, Water and Sewerage, Department of Parks and Department of Education. The act provides that the Mayor, Auditor and Commissioner of Streets, Water and Sewerage shall be elected, and that all the other heads of departments shall be appointed by the Mayor, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, and shall hold office for a term of two years; that the Mayor shall hold office but one year, and abolishes the present "Permanent Board" of Water and Sewerage Commissioners.

THE ALDERMEN.

As the charter places the entire control of the city in the hands of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen the committee propose to throw salutary safeguards around the people, and to protect them against corrupt and baneful influences that too often follow in the wake of undisputed power. The act provides that the Aldermen shall serve without compensation, and that no Alderman shall hold any other office during his term of service, and that immediately on his accepting any other office his seat shall be declared vacant, and he shall be deemed to have resigned. Section 22 of title 15 provides that no officer or member of the Common Council shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract made by or with the city or in the profits of any such contract; that no officer shall take or receive any money, article, thing or advantage or promise thereof as consideration for his vote in his official capacity, and that any person offending against these provisions shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction, shall be imprisoned in a State prison for a term not less than three years.

Many salutary measures are proposed for the reform and reorganization of the civil service. Printed copies of the proposed charter were forwarded to Albany last evening.

A BIG BANKING BUILDING.

Large Purchase of Real Estate on Wall and Broad Streets for the Site of a Miniature Financial World—Wonder in Business Circles Over the Rumor.

In Wall street yesterday the excitement usually incident to the perpetual exchange of stamped paper and yellow coin, in the multitudes of restless traffickers in millions, was somewhat diverted by a rumor of such a startling character to old fogies and young fogies both, and to men who were deeply absorbed in other matters also, that forthwith upon its dissemination it produced a vast deal of wonderment and curiosity. The most valuable part of the business district, which has been specially devoted to his vocation since the removal of modern trade from its final which took the vicinity of Broad and Wall streets. It is the sacred and most ancient hunting ground of the strong-headed (all subscriptions worshipped) lords of bulls and bears, where the greatest and most renowned achievements and feats have occurred. Rumor has it that the combination of all the solid old millionnaires who have made the ground too old for too soon and [illegible] to remove Wall street, and a form of [illegible] whose enterprise seems of the [illegible] order, have purchased the land and lines upon which the Stock Exchange, [illegible] Wall street to the corner of Broad and along Broad street as far as No. 24. This is not all. The [illegible] of the property is [illegible] as all of the [illegible] on Wall street to Exchange place on Broad street, opposite on the east by a line from No. 27 Wall street, parallel with Broad, to Exchange place. Rumor places the cost at $500 in gold for each square foot of location, and the buildings to which they are purchased at large prices. When the plan have been decided upon, as they will be, a huge, magnificent banking house is to be erected upon the ground, making the largest establishment of the kind in the world, and a splendid addition to the architectural ornaments of the city, such a building would accommodate an immense number of bankers, title [illegible] offices, and would rival anything in the Old World for public and business; in fact, a [illegible] financial world in itself.

The firm whose transactions and projects have been thus trumpeted abroad by rumor is that of Messrs. Anthony Drexel & George W. Childs, of Philadelphia. It is hoped that the report will prove true.

THE KILIAN-FREAR ELECTION CONTEST.

The Case Closed as Far as Sittings in This City Are Concerned—Failure of Frear to Impeach Kilian's Witnesses—Kilian's Generous Offer to Frear—Kilian's Majority as Sworn In Forty-Five Over Frear.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections met at the Sturtevant House yesterday, at half-past three o'clock, Mr. Strahan in the chair, and Messrs. Hall, Moseley, Marcy and Springsted present. After waiting over an hour for Mr. Waterbury, counsel for Mr. Frear,

Jefferson Brown, 135 West Twenty-ninth street, was questioned as for whom he vote in the twenty-fifth district, and testified that when he made affidavit before a notary that he had voted for Kilian he was mistaken; that he voted tickets given him by one Carroll, of 1,380 Broadway. Carroll was called, and swore that he gave him the Frear ticket; Carroll also testified that one Gibson, who swore he voted for Kilian, voted for Frear; he was chairman of a reform association and gave instructions to the men employed to run Frear's name on the ticket, and such was done as far as he examined the ballots. John Armstrong testified that when he made affidavit that he voted for Kilian he did not read it, and, as he did not examine the ballot he voted, he could not tell who he voted for. Mr. Gibson, referred to in Carroll's evidence, swore that he voted the ticket given him by Carroll.

Alexander Frear, on being sworn, testified that he authorized Mr. Green and one of his counsel to confer with Kilian with a view of avoiding a contest; witness offered if Kilian would withdraw he would pay his (Kilian's) expenses, if not over $600 or $700, and his counsel fees in addition; witness' counsel reported that Mr. Kilian was not anxious for a contest, and witness then authorized him to propose that the matter be left to arbitration to decide what expenses should be allowed. He had never proposed nor authorized any other proposition.

Valentine Took was called to impeach one of Kilian's witnesses, named Fleischman. He testified that Fleischman told him after the election that he did not know for whom he vote).

Patrick Doon, barkeeper for Edward Carroll, sworn above, testified that he substituted Frear ballots for Harris' in the reform packages; he so substituted about three hundred and served them to voters over the bar.

While Judge Waterbury was privately examining witnesses in the ante-room the committee indulged in a little side fun, that was started by Mr. Andrews, a spectator.

Mr. ANDREWS—Mr. Frear, rise and be sworn. You solemnly swear that you will state none of the truth in the matter touching the contest between you and Fred Kilian.

Mr. FREAR—Your joke, you are humorous.

Mr. ANDREWS (after a pause)—Gentlemen—I mean Messrs. Frear and Kilian—I want to know if there is any hard feelings between you? You don't speak nor look at each other. That is not right, you know. Be friends, won't you?

Mr. KILIAN—I was about saying to the gentleman, if Mr. Frear gives me his stomach I gives him der seat.

CHAIRMAN—Were is Judge Waterbury?

Mr. FREAR—They say he is playing a game of seven-up.

Mr. Waterbury entered, when Mr. Strahan asked:—

"Judge, who won that game?"

Mr. WATERBURY—What do you mean, sir?

CHAIRMAN—It is rumored here that you were playing a game of seven-up with a witness.

Mr. WATERBURY—Oh, no; I am now playing a kid-in game.

CHAIRMAN—Well answered. Merely a little hilarity in view of our early close.

William Doyle, Inspector of the First district of the Twentieth ward, was sworn, and confirmed former evidence as to the mode of conducting the election in that district.

The defence here closed, except as to the First district, when they will introduce evidence at Albany. The counsel for Kilian recalled W. W. Sumewald, a challenger at the Twentieth district, and James Carter, the republican challenger, whose evidence was unimportant.

The evidence is now virtually all in as far as it can materially affect the result. It will be remembered that Kilian claimed that he had nearly one hundred votes in the Twenty-fifth district of the Twentieth ward, where the canvassers gave him but sixty, and that if these had been given him he would have a majority, as the final canvass gave Frear but twenty-seven over him. The claimant (Kilian) has produced ninety-eight witnesses who swore they voted in the district for him. This is thirty-eight over the number counted for him. The other side impeached out two of these votes, leaving Kilian entitled to thirty-six in addition to the sixty. Against the affidavits of these thirty-six is the evidence of the three inspectors that Kilian only received sixty votes. The committee must then decide whether the three inspectors or thirty-six voters tell the truth. The testimony shows the correct vote in the aggregate in the entire Assembly district, as follows:—

Kilian's vote as canvassed	2,731
Add votes sworn in	36
	2,767
Frear's vote as canvassed	2,818
Less added to Kilian	36
Making Frear's vote	2,782
Giving Kilian a majority of	45

Kilian claims, however, that under rulings of the Legislature several districts should be thrown out on account of irregularities. This would make his majority nearly six hundred.

The committee at half-past ten last evening adjourned, and will proceed to Albany to-day.

RECEPTION OF THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY.

The Sons and Daughters of Yankee Land Join in the Virginia Reel.

Last night, at Delmonico's, the New England Society gave its first annual ladies' reception. The entire first floor of the elegant mansion had been given up. The grand dining hall had been turned into a dancing room, and the usual reception room was used as a banquet hall. The company began arriving at about half-past nine, though slowly. As the gorgeously dressed daughters of New England and the gentlemen ascended to the parlors they were introduced to the President of the society, Mr. Elliot C. Cowdin. Among the distinguished company who went through this formality were Governor Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut, and Mrs. Jewell, accompanied by Mrs. John A. Andrew and daughter, of Boston; ex-Governor Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut; ex-Governor A. E. Burnside and Mrs. Burnside, of Rhode Island; ex-Governor A. H. Bullock and Mrs. Bullock, of Massachusetts; ex-Governor E. D. Morgan and Mrs. Morgan; Senator W. A. Buckingham, of Connecticut; Senator Timothy O. Howe, of Wisconsin; Senator Daniel D. Pratt, of Indiana; Admiral Bozzs, United States Navy; Admiral M. Smith, United States Navy; Admiral S. H. Stringham, United States Navy; Major General John A. Dix; Major General Irvin McDowell, United States Army; Major General John Newton, United States Army; Brigadier General Henry Prince, United States Army; Brigadier General Rufus Ingalls, United States army; Judge Samuel Blatchford and Mrs. Blatchford, Judge L. B. Woodruff, Judge John R. Brady, Professor Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D., and Mrs. Hitchcock, Rev. Dr. Bellows and daughter, Rev. Dr. Morgan, General and Mrs. Mauran, of Rhode Island; Horace Greeley, Dan Bixby, Dr. Willard Parker, Jr.; J. W. Darin, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, W. W. Voce, J. Q. A. Ward, Judge Peabody, Judge Vanderpoel, Mr. Tillou, Waldo Hutchins, John Fitch, E. W. Griswold, Isaac H. Bailey, Silas Herring, Sinclair Tousey, George W. Cottrill, Charles S. Spencer and lady, Rufus Andrews and lady, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Fellows, Joseph W. Fish, Benjamin E. Phelps, Simeon Leland and daughter, H. H. Anderson, Isaac H. Smith, Freeman J. Fithian, Miss Stanwood, Guy R. Pelton, Mr. Palmer (the City Chamberlain) and his wife and numerous others.

The ladies and gentlemen both were mainly, middle-aged people. It was singular to see on such an occasion so few young faces. But the members of the fair sex showed a degree of good taste, mingled with richness, which did New England credit. At about seven o'clock the band struck up and the promenading began. It would hardly be fair to say the dancing, for though orders of dancing were made out and the floor had been waxed, it was only a few wild heads who mingled in so enervating a pastime. The elder ones contented themselves with looking on.

Supper was announced at eleven o'clock. It was served in Delmonico's best style. The room could hardly contain the company assembled. On the return to the ball dancing was more generally indulged in, and soon after a regular Virginia reel was pretty well joined in by all. It was a curious and mosley sight to see generals, diplomats, sailors, lawyers, editors and politicians, and even the staid daughters of New England, joining in this most exciting and amusing of the past terpsichorean programme. The reel lasted some twenty minutes, and on this there seemed to be no two ways of thinking—all went on merrily and heartily.

For a first reception this was a favorable success, and in future years the idea will be carried out to still greater perfection. The Society is at present prosperous, and numbers some eight hundred members.

MANITOBA AND ONTARIO.

Excitement in the Manitoba Parliament Over the Scott Murderers—Ontario and the Sister Provinces to Mind Each Their Own Business.

FORT GARRY, B. N. A., Feb. 6, 1872.

There is great excitement in the Manitoba Legislature over the expression of the Ontario government of regret that no steps have been taken to bring the Scott murderers to justice. The Attorney General introduced a resolution denouncing the interference of Ontario in Manitoban affairs.

An amendment was moved declaring that either province has the right to take action regarding the murder of a fellow subject. The excitement in and out of the house is intense.

The galleries were crowded, and on the closing of Mr. Hay's speech in favor of the amendment the spectators gave loud cheers. The galleries were then cleared by order of the speaker.

The amendment was lost by 15 to 5. The result caused a strong expression of feeling outside.

NEW YORK STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

ALBANY, Feb. 6, 1872.

The State Medical Society met here to-day. President Wey delivered his inaugural address. A call of an act to be introduced in the Legislature providing for the more severe punishment of malpractice was presented. Dr. Harvey Jewell read a paper on a case of uterine [illegible]. Dr. Cook, of Canandaigua, one on certain forms of ovaria, and Dr. Rogers one on the medical art and its practitioners. Several other papers of like nature were read and business committees appointed.

Dr. Barnard, of Columbia College, will lecture on "High Speed Engines" this evening, before the New York Society of Practical Engineering, in the Geographical Rooms, Cooper Union.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Additional Testimony in Relation to the Alleged Frauds.

Duties of Weighers—Political Assessments—Gratuities to Officers—Modus Operandi of Inspectors—The Ratcliff Diamond Case—Revelations of a Detective—Spicy Developments—How the Smuggled Cigars Were Disposed Of.

The Custom House Committee resumed their labors yesterday morning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. There was a small attendance, but during the proceedings some interesting developments were made.

Senator BAYARD suggested that the Collector of the Port should be called upon for copies of the leases of the public stores and any letters relating thereto.

THE UNITED STATES WEIGHERS.

W. T. Perkins, who has already been examined, gave additional testimony, and in reply to Senator Howe stated that he was a United States weigher in the Custom House some time since, and had considerable experience in buying and selling corn and provisions prior to his appointment; he thought that six weighers would do for this port if they had the selection of the men under them; his duties include weighing, and he signs all the returns that go to the Custom House, and signs the pay roll of the men that work under him.

Q. Then all he does is to sign the pay rolls and returns for his district? A. That is really all the nominal labor he performs; the returns are made once a week and are prepared by the clerk; the weigher only signs his name.

Q. You told us last night you paid regular sums on the Custom House as political assessments. Were the amounts fixed? A. Yes; it was an assessment of two per cent; my salary was $2,500, and I paid $50; I paid altogether $250; part of that was carrying on matters in New Hampshire; I saw my name down on a list with other weighers, all for $50, and I paid.

Q. On compulsion? A. I should call it a mild form of coercion.

Q. If you had said nothing, would you have been removed? A. I really believe I would.

Q. Well, what if you paid $45? A. I don't know about that; the manner in which the thing was done was this:—Some one came around with lists of names and he asked you to put down your name and the amount you would give; you saw the names of others in the same department down for $50 and you paid it.

Senator CASSERLY—In fact, you considered the intimation to pay tantamount to a command? A. Yes, sir.

To Senator HOWE—Inquiry had been conferred on me in my native town, Dover, New Hampshire; I was member of the town Council in 1853, of the Legislature in 1865 and 1867, and of the State Central Committee in 1867.

A STEVEDORE'S AFFIDAVIT.

An affidavit was read from William Shaw, stevedore, who discharged the coal from the Princeton, on which occasion Inspector Cloyes is charged with having attempted to levy blackmail on the consignees, Messrs. Benedict and Rogers. The affidavit went on to state that no such language as was testified to passed in his hearing. Another affidavit was read from Charles L. Fox. He was present, but never heard Cloyes ask Mr. Rogers for a load of coal. It was then decided to subpœna Mr. Benedict, Senator Casserly observing that affidavits, as a general thing, were an unsatisfactory kind of testimony.

A DENIAL.

The following letter was then read from Messrs. Chase Hartley & Coleman, 51 William street:—

NEW YORK, Feb. 3, 1872.

Hon. W. A. BUCKINGHAM, Chairman, &c.:—

SIR—The testimony of Mr. Hopper, taken before you on Thursday, contains statements injurious to us, which we wish to correct. He is reported as saying that at different times Mr. Hartley, of our firm, called at the store of Kissler & Co., offering to procure for them a refund of duties; that after an unsuccessful correspondence with the Treasury Department and repeated calls at the Custom House (where he alleges the money was to be paid), Kissler & Co. were compelled to employ us, the delay being made by the Custom officers until we were retained. The facts are that on February 7, 1871, Kissler & Co. authorized us to collect a claim for $61 37, currency, then long pending at the Comptroller's Office in Washington. None of our firm called on Kissler & Co. at their store or elsewhere, but some one representing them called once at our office. The claim was not for refund of duties, nor in any way under the control of the Custom House, but was payable at Washington by draft sent direct to the parties on the 27th February last, having received their draft from the Treasury. Kissler & Co. remitted us $10 for our services, which were simply those of attorneys making an

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVII.....No. 38

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty fourth street.—THE NEW DRAMA OF DIVORCE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 23d av. and 23d st.—EUROPEAN DIPLOMATICAL COMPANY. Matinee at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st. Performances afternoon and evening.—ON HAND

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—JOHN GALE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ENGLISH OPERA—THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—UNCLE CEPAS.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—WILL H. FOX AS TONY AND CLEOPATRA.

ST. JAMES THEATRE, Twenty-seventh street and Broadway.—LOO AMI.

STAR THEATRE, Nos. 46 and 47 Bowery.—THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET PANTOMIME OF PEOPLE'S DRAMA. Matinee at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty third st., corner Sixth av.—JULIUS CÆSAR.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.—PIDESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS AND BALLET.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—MAN AND WIFE.

PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—DARING DEEDS, THE BRIGADIER DETECTIVE

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague street.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCAL SKETCHES, BURLESQUES AND PANTOMIME. Matinee at 2.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway.—NEGRO ACTS—PAS SEUL, BALLET, &c. Matinee.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET THEATRE, near Third avenue.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENTS.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—NEGRO COMICALITIES, BURLESQUES, &c.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 221 s., between 6th and 7th avs.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street. LECTURE ON JAMES T. FIELDS.

PAVILION, No. 688 Broadway.—THE VIENNA LADY ORCHESTRA.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 8th street and Third avenue.—Matinee at 2. GRAND GALA CONCERT.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourth av., corner 59th st.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATIC FEATS. Matinee at 2½.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

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THE FIRE OF THE OLD FLINT OF '76 comes from the Green Mountains through the voice of Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, on the Washington Treaty.

UTAH—JUDGE MCKEAN, THE GENTILES AND THE MORMONS.—The Mormons having made a dead set upon Judge McKean, the Gentiles of Utah, it will be perceived, are rallying to his support, and the chances are ten to one that they will carry the day, at the White House and in Congress.

PRESIDENT THIERS' life was attempted by an assassin on Monday night. A shot was fired at him, but he escaped unhurt. So says a London journal on the authority of "special" information from Paris. We hope sincerely, for the sake of humanity and the cause of morality in Europe, that the statement has been made under mistake, and that the political distractions of France have not induced any of her sons to so outrage the feelings of the venerable patriot.

MR. HUSTED, of Westchester, wants his gravel contract business investigated by his brother Assemblymen at Albany. Husted is sharp and sagacious. He knows what a harmless tribunal an Albany legislative committee is.

IS THE REFORM LEGISLATURE going to do anything to break up the Erie "Ring?" Or has it resolved to sell itself to the men who purchased its predecessors?

Shall It Be Peace or War?—The Ultimatum of England—The Administration Must Stand or Fall Upon This Issue.

The country has learned with satisfaction and pride of the position assumed by the President upon the Alabama question. His declarations to the correspondent of the HERALD that the case as submitted to the Geneva tribunal must stand the judgment of the tribunal, precisely as the presentation of the Confederate cotton debt by England, and that we cannot be instructed or admonished by the British Ministry as to what we say or do not say before a tribunal where both parties have an equal standing, have been received by the country with unqualified expressions of approval. The United States would have been willing to have had the whole Alabama question discussed and settled upon a final and peaceful basis. If this discussion is interrupted, and the settlement postponed by the abrupt and extraordinary action of England, we are not to blame for the consequences. We have gone as far as we could with honor. We cannot in honor recede.

In this discussion we are met by the traditions of British diplomacy. The British Foreign Office is largely governed by the remembrances and teachings of Palmerston. That famous Minister, "the lusty Englishman," as his admirers were wont to call him, was fond of menace as a sure weapon of diplomacy. When some trembling, anxious nation, like Turkey, or China, or Denmark, declined to accept his decrees as laws, he moved a fleet to their ports and threatened to burn a town or two, and generally had his way. We have read how the Danish fleet was burned merely because the King of Denmark was supposed to be under the control of Napoleon; how the Turkish fleet was destroyed when its Grecian policy displeased London; how the summer palace of the Chinese Emperor was pillaged because the Emperor had his own notions about trading with the foreigner. All that England has is her fleet, which moves around the world like the village bully, governing by threats. In dealing with greater Powers there has been a reserve and decorum complimentary to British prudence, and that fine sense of the necessity of money as the chief end of nations, which controls the average British mind. When Russia invaded the Principalities of the Danube England waited until France made common cause before she assailed the great empire of the North. When Denmark asked her to observe her treaty obligations and prevent the spoliation of her little kingdom, England looked at the stupendous Power of Prussia and ignored the treaty. When Russia called upon her to withdraw from her Black Sea pretensions she was glad to comply, the traditions of Palmerston were disregarded, and peace was gained by national surrender and humiliation.

The United States have, time and again, been regarded by England as proper subjects for the diplomacy of menace. When we objected to British cruisers searching our merchantmen she sent a squadron here and burned our Capitol, and would have continued her depredations but for the victory at New Orleans. When we claimed our natural boundary in Oregon we were compelled to abandon our rights, under the threat of a fleet, which overcame the nerves of the timid Polk and the trembling Buchanan. When we seized the persons of notorious rebels on the high seas—in the case of Mason and Slidell—we were commanded to surrender them in the most offensive manner. We were then in a death struggle with the South, and Palmerston's menaces were well timed and successful. During the rebellion England paid as little attention to our rights, to the sacred duties of neutrality, to our professions of friendship and our ties of blood as she did to the protests of China on the opium question. When the South broke into rebellion she made haste to treat them as belligerents, as a people entitled to a nation's rights, even before a battle was fought. During our war English money sustained the confederacy, English ships, manned by English seamen destroyed our commerce, and even the right of privateering, which had been solemnly denounced as piracy by England, was accepted and protected so far as the South was concerned, even after we had expressed a desire to unite in her declaration. The promptness with which we yielded to the Palmerston policy of pressure, especially in the Trent affair, is so freshly remembered in England that she naturally reverts to it now in the Alabama question.

What is the exact situation? We have met the English in a solemn conference. That conference calmly and patiently agreed to certain rules of procedure and principles of international law. A tribunal was appointed satisfactory to England and ourselves. We presented our case and named eminent and learned men to go before the tribunal and plead that case. England did the same thing. The nature of her case is unknown to us. We do not know what claims she will plead in offset. We know that the Confederate debt was submitted and we regard it as not unlikely that the sinking of the Florida and the Alabama as the property of British subjects, as British ships manned by British seamen, may be among the damages recited in her bill. It would be as proper to advance these claims as those arising out of the Confederate debt. We should not formally complain if they did, for we made no complaint at the presentation of the Confederate debt, although we might have resented it as an indignity had we been disposed to menace. We mean to go before the tribunal in good faith and say to the distinguished men who are to pass judgment just what we did and did not suffer. That is our right. It is a matter with which England has nothing to do. If we are wrong; if our demands are exorbitant; if we cannot sustain them by evidence; if it can be shown that England did her duty by us as a neutral and not a friendly Power; if it is seen that all this time our grievances have been dreams, and cannot stand before the cold, calm, pitiless logic of the disinterested and keen men who are to hear and determine, then we shall be defeated without murmur. But England says to us that we must not tell our story and plead our cause in our way, but in her way; in other words, she will present her case and ours at the same time. And so the Queen has made what she calls a friendly communication to us asserting this determination, and we are called upon to take back our declarations, to admit our truculence and insincerity of character, by saying that we were dishonest in our pleadings, to go to Geneva with a case amended to suit England, which will practically be a confession of judgment against ourselves.

We feel that we have been eminently fair in this whole business. We have expressed no anxieties as to the decision of the tribunal. If it does not award a dollar to us we shall not complain. We entered into this negotiation not in a mercenary spirit, nor to humiliate England, nor with any purpose of obtaining an unfair advantage over her. Having done this, we mean to stand by our case and accept the decision of the tribunal. England must either take this treaty and observe it or accept the consequences of receding. She must learn that the Palmerston traditions are as little heeded in Washington as in St. Petersburg and Berlin. She may add menace to menace, and send her navies to our coasts and threaten us with the extremity of wrath. We mean to obey a solemnly accepted law, which is the law to us all. The American people are united in this resolution as they have rarely been united before. If President Grant gives way a single point his administration will be wrecked. He could not go before the country and get an electoral vote with a record of surrender and humiliation. This will be his record if, under the pressure of English public opinion, a public opinion inspired by ignorance and arrogance, he consents to withdraw his case and virtually admits that he was capable of dishonesty and bravado.

And as to war, we do not fear it, nor have we any apprehensions that there will be war. The results of a contest would be to cripple the English commerce as severely as our own was crippled during the rebellion, to occupy Canada and Mexico and drive the British flag from the Continent. A town or two might be burned, even as Sebastopol was burned; our coasts might be blockaded, and we should have no more wines and brandies, no silks or spices—perhaps a small supply of coffee and tea—but we should learn the precious lesson of our own resources, our capacities for self-subsistance, our power to stand alone and defy the world with shut gates—the lessons of prudence, thrift and self-reliance. We should add to our wealth by this compelled development of our resources more than we should lose by any possible expense of war, and President Grant would emerge from the strife with the glory of having planted the flag over the whole Continent, of having driven the foreigner from America. If the President were moved by vulgar ambition, if he saw war as a passion or the means of power and glory, if he were controlled by the ignoble purposes which were underlying the characters of Napoleon and Frederick, he would welcome a conflict with England upon the very issue which she now so unwisely thrusts upon us. But the President, as we have said, is a man of peace. He has shown a moderation, a prudence and a love for peace which give us the highest guarantee that he will not wantonly cause a single gun to be fired in anger. For this reason, more, perhaps, than any other, his resolution to accept no indignity from England, and to be moved by no menace—to stand by the "American case" as presented by his Cabinet—is joyfully accepted by the country. He will find the country behind him. He will see that whatever divisions there may be on domestic questions as against England upon an issue like this the country is a unit, and will support him to any extent and in every emergency. The cause is not of a party, but of the republic, and every patriot so regards it. We are not democrats or republicans now, but Americans, resolved to have our rights against the strongest and proudest nations in the world.

Mexico No Better—Thunder All Round the Sky.

The budget of Mexican despatches which we publish this morning exhibits our sister republic in all the glory of fighting factions, small gangs of revolutionary filibusteres, here, there and everywhere, and formidable bands of highway robbers operating on the principal roads, including the railway between Puebla and the capital. And yet, with all these troubles upon them, and with seven hundred deaths from smallpox in the city of Mexico during the last month, and with the whole country impoverished and in chaos, our Mexican friends are pushing ahead a new railroad from Vera Cruz as fast as the periodical drafts of Juarez upon the workmen for soldiers will permit, and they are talking, too, of getting up a world's fair in the "Hall of the Montezumas." Verily, this is *opera bouffe* on a grand scale, or, rather, it is a mingling of all the elements of farce and tragedy, blood and buffoonery, only to be found in Mexico. And still our government looks on with perfect indifference, although we stand responsible before the world for this scandalous state of things, and morally bound to put an end to it in interdicting everything in any shape of European intervention.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—The Queen of England says that in the American case "large claims were included which were understood on my part not to be within the province of the arbitrators." Let Her Majesty read the treaty carefully over again, and perhaps she may change her mind. Indeed, we are almost sure she will, with the aid of her Joint High Commissioners and General Schenck, who was one of ours. He alone, no doubt, can make it all right, chapter and verse. Let Her Majesty, then, send for Schenck to read to her the treaty.

ANOTHER FATAL COLLIERY EXPLOSION occurred yesterday in the black country of Pennsylvania. An inspector, accompanied by four miners, entered the Mitchell Colliery for the purpose of relaying a track on one of the runs, and they had been at work but a few minutes when a fire-damp explosion took place and three out of the four men were instantly killed, the fourth was badly injured. The theory of the inspector is that the leader of the men carelessly omitted to ascertain the state of the atmosphere within the mine, and exposing an unprotected light the explosion and loss of life followed.

The Queen's Speech on the Alabama Claims—She Denies the "American Case"—A Firm Front the Only Alternative Left to General Grant.

The Queen's speech, delivered yesterday to the two houses of the British Parliament, on the "American case" on the Alabama claims, is very brief, but very much to the purpose. Her Majesty says:—"The arbitrators appointed pursuant to the Treaty of Washington for the purpose of amicably settling the Alabama claims have held their first meeting at Geneva. Cases were laid before the arbitrators on behalf of each party. In the case so submitted by America (meaning the United States of America) large claims were included which are understood on my part not to be within the province of the arbitrators. On this subject I have caused a friendly communication to be made to the government of the United States." This communication is no doubt a remonstrance against these "large claims," which Her Majesty holds to be "not within the province of the arbitrators," and an appeal to our government to modify its case by striking out these "large claims," held by Her Majesty to be inadmissible.

Here, then, we stand. Queen Victoria, from the "American case," as presented to the arbitrators at Geneva by Messrs. Caleb Cushing, William M. Evarts and their colleagues, as counsel for the United States, appeals to President Grant against the bill and for its withdrawal and modification, so as to exclude those disputed claims, and, meantime, the sittings of the arbitrators at Geneva are suspended. A special HERALD despatch, which we give this morning on the subject, informs us that in London the Alabama madness continues to rage, but that some journals, which were outright in their opposition, are suddenly silent; that the excitement has certainly been fostered by the government (Mr. Gladstone) as a convenient diversion against awkward home questions; that any embarrassment which this Alabama furor may cause can readily be escaped by appeals to popular prejudices against American extravagance. Our correspondent further informs us that the *Daily Telegraph* complains of the timidity and hesitating course of the English press on this question, and denounces our demands for indemnity for the British prolongation of the war of our late rebellion as so monstrous that the only way against them is to shut the door in the face of all indirect demands from our side under the head of these Alabama claims; that the London *Times* and *News* hold substantially the same ground, while leading journals of Germany and Austria contrast the silence and moderation of the American press with the clamor of the English, while the *Mémorial Diplomatique*, of Brussels, stoutly argues the admissibility of the "American case."

Several points in this new controversy are thus brought out into bold relief. First, we see that this scandalous hue and cry of the British press was instigated and is fostered by the Gladstone government as a "convenient diversion against awkward home questions;" secondly, that through the Queen's speech on the "American case," Mr. Gladstone puts himself upon his defence in the House of Commons; and thirdly, that from the general tone, so far, of the leading political journals of the European Continent, England will stand alone in this new and extraordinary attitude before the Board of Arbitration, which she jointly assisted in arranging and appointing, and which she has accepted on these Alabama claims. The essential fact, however, with which we have to deal is this:—Mr. Gladstone has deliberately staked his fortunes, as the head of the British government, and the fortunes of his party upon the ultimatum that the "large claims" included in the "American case," as submitted to the Geneva Board of Arbitrators, being held by him as "not within the province" of said Board, must be withdrawn, or England withdraws from the arbitration and the Washington Treaty falls to the ground. The Queen's speech is the speech of her Prime Minister.

In the House of Commons the paragraph relating to the Alabama claims was immediately seized upon as a salient point for debate, even before the address in reply to the speech from the throne had been voted. Disraeli displayed his inclination to use the subject of the proceedings which were had before the Geneva Court of Arbitration, and of the Gladstone diplomacy generally thereto, as a powerful Parliamentary leverage against the Cabinet. Disraeli was British, and persistent, however, in his assertion against payment of the American claims, and seemed inclined to outbid the Premier in an appeal to John Bull's stubborn prejudices in the matter. He did not succeed in this, however. Mr. Gladstone responded in the same tone and vein, his words having the additional force which always follows from the vehemence of the Treasury benches. He classed the American demand, for indirect damages particularly, as "preposterous and absurd," and declared that no people, but particularly a nation moved by the feeling which animates the British people, would ever submit to them. This declaration of the Minister was cheered to the echo, while the ex-Premier and ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, Disraeli, appears to have lost the party chance which the occasion afforded him for a moment, or "missed his tip," as a celebrated English novelist has described the failure of an almost superannuated acrobat in the circus arena.

We do not care here to argue the untenable character of this false position of Mr. Gladstone. We cannot entertain for a moment the idea that Mr. Secretary Fish, Mr. Cushing, Mr. Evarts and their colleagues concerned, learned in the law, in making up the "American case" for Geneva have overstepped the provisions of the Washington Treaty or the precedents or the generally accepted law of nations in such cases. We accept the "American case" as the case provided for in the treaty, whether covering twenty, fifty or a thousand millions of indemnity; but the government and the people of the United States, while satisfied of the justice of their demands for direct and consequential losses for which England is responsible, having submitted their case to these arbitrators at Geneva, are willing to abide by their judgment as to the indemnity to be paid. In the hands of these five arbitrators—one from the United States, one from England, one from Italy, one from Switzerland and one from Brazil—we have placed our case, satisfied with the justice of our claims and that justice will be done by the Board, but ready to accept their awards as a settlement, whatever they may be. England's protest against our bill and the hue and cry of the British press against its submission to the Court of Arbitration is an insult to the court, as well as an offense to the United States, entitled to no respect whatever. It is a base attempt to bully, not only our government, but the Geneva arbitrators, for which the only appropriate reparation is an honest apology to the United States and to the eminent and honorable men of the arbitration.

Mr. Senator Edmunds hits the nail upon the head in submitting that the protest of England against the "American case" betrays an intention "to revoke the Treaty of Washington unless the claims of the United States shall be presented upon a principle and in a manner agreeable to the other party." But these remarks and the accompanying resolution of Mr. Edmunds mean something more than a mere expression of opinion. They mean that General Grant will stand by the "American case" as the case authorized by the treaty, and he cannot do otherwise. If Mr. Gladstone, in order to save himself from a vote of condemnation by the Commons on home affairs, finds it necessary to appeal to the patriotism of John Bull against "the insolent pretensions of the Yankees," General Grant upon this issue has no alternative but to meet him face to face—peace or war. The general voice of this country will now soon be heard upon this subject, and it will be, as it is coming in, a general voice for the "American case," and no abatement to the extent of a penny under English bullying and impertinence.

Indeed, from the pressure of public indignation, and from the danger of a ruinous popular reaction upon this question in the event of any concessions to British bravado, we think it not impossible, from what has already been done by England and the English press, despite the sudden silence of some of the journals and the modified language of others, to prejudice our claims before the Geneva Conference, that General Grant may be compelled to withdraw from the arbitration and proclaim the absolute revocation and abandonment of the Washington Treaty before the return of the day of its ratification by the Senate. There will be no safety to the administration in temporizing with England upon this business. The opposition elements of the country were never so earnest, so industrious or so desperate in their efforts to compass the defeat of General Grant for the Presidential succession as they are to-day. They are moving heaven and earth upon civil service reform, revenue reform, Custom House frauds, and all sorts of charges of maladministration to defeat him; but with the odds still overwhelmingly in his favor. But let him back down from this "American case," at Geneva and he will be overwhelmingly defeated. Against this disgraceful and ignominious retreat from the true American position on these Alabama claims, with all the concessions they have agreed to, the glorious services of General Grant in the field of war and in the field of diplomacy, in the work of reconstruction at home and in the cause of peace at home and abroad, will not avail to save him from the wrath of an offended people.

And upon this issue what would be the consequences following General Grant's defeat? Conspicuous among them would be a war with England; for what to the ruling elements of the opposition, if successful, the Copperheads and Southern confederates, would be the depreciation of our national securities or the final redemption of the national debt, outstanding or prospective? Who can answer? While these great issues of our civil war—the national debt and the financial necessities resulting from it—are in danger from a sudden political revolution, the re-election of General Grant becomes a most important matter. Not till within the last three days did there appear to be any possible combination of hostile forces, or any probable contingency in our domestic or foreign affairs within range of the chapter of accidents that would be sufficient to prevent his re-election. But now the contingency has come which may make or break him, which may exalt him above all the glories he has achieved, or bring him, with all the laurels he has gained, down in the dust. To advance higher in the affections, the confidence and gratitude of the American people he has only to stand by their claims as submitted by his agents to the arbitrators at Geneva; to lose the support of the people he has only to abandon their cause in this case in submission to the astounding insolence and presumption of John Bull.

We have, however, not the slightest misgivings as to the policy of General Grant on this difficulty. He is not the man to be bullied. He is remarkable for his amiable, generous and conciliatory disposition; but he is quite as remarkable for his firmness against anything like foul play, double dealing, dictation or bravado. And so, if the "friendly communication" of England's amiable Queen embraces a request for the abatement of the "American case," we are confident that a friendly reply will be given to Her Majesty, but embracing the information that our case as submitted is our ultimatum. Then, no doubt, we shall see that Senator Cameron is right in his opinion that "England does not intend to disgrace herself by repudiating the treaty or any part of it." In any event a firm front on the "American case" is the only alternative left to General Grant.

THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS AND THE MISSOURI POSSUM POLICY.—The Mobile *Register* says it does not know what the magical effects of the Missouri possum policy may be "on the spot," but it is satisfied that elsewhere and beyond those charmed bounds democrats do not mean to become such idiots as to run themselves in "trying to make an alliance with the liberal republicans and then to be deserted and left the bag to hold." If it should be the money bag—"spoils"—they are to hold, no doubt the proposed alliance would be more generally tolerated by the straight-out democrats.

THE LIQUOR AND LAGER BIER business is to be again placed in fetters. Senator Palmer has introduced a stringent license law in the Senate. What are the German republicans going to do about it?

Congress Yesterday—The Alabama Treaty in the American Senate and in the British Parliament—Amnesty and Education.

It is a little remarkable that at the same moment, in the Senate of the United States and in the British House of Commons, the same question should have been occupying attention. That question was the misunderstanding that has arisen as to the interpretation and scope to be given to the recent treaty, by which it was expected that the difficulties arising out of the Alabama claims were finally and amicably settled and provided for. The question came up in the Senate in the form of a resolution, offered by Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, asking the President for information respecting the alleged intention of the English government to revoke the treaty unless the claims of our government were presented at Geneva on principles and in a manner agreeable to that of Great Britain. The resolution gave rise to a discussion of some length and importance, in which the mover of the resolution expressed himself in a manner that might be regarded as decidedly smacking of war. Mr. Trumbull, who is always moderate and sensible in his views, criticised the taste of indulging in war sentiments at a time when the two nations were engaged in giving effect to a treaty which was designed to remove all feelings of irritation and hostility. Mr. Cameron, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, who might be supposed to speak by authority, said he was quite sure that the President was not in possession of the information asked for, and avowed his disbelief in the intention attributed to the British government. How little he knew of what he was talking about will be seen by a glance at the speech of Queen Victoria, on the opening of the British Parliament, just at the very moment that this discussion was taking place in the Senate. The position ascribed to the English government, and which Mr. Cameron did not credit, was laid down in language that could not be doubted or misconstrued. The Queen says that in the case submitted by America large claims were included which were understood, on her part, not to be within the province of the arbitrators; and she adds that she had caused a friendly communication on the subject to be made to the government of the United States.

The claims to which Her Majesty refers are, of course, for indirect or consequential damages resulting from the depredations of the privateers. It is difficult to understand how such an important point in the negotiations could have been left open or doubtful, but it appears that such must have been the case. Even so, however, we think that that point might have been fairly left to the judgment and decision of the arbitration. If they did allow consequential damages the line would be drawn, doubtless, so as not to extend the principle unduly. It might not be feared, for instance, that they would allow compensation for the decay and loss of our commerce, which is attributed by some, not to the natural effect of an oppressive tariff and illiberal navigation laws, but to the terror inspired by the British-built privateers sailing under the Confederate flag. The British government might wisely have taken that view of the case and trusted to the judgment and impartiality of the arbitrators.

The Congressional Committee which has been so long engaged in exposing the beauties of our Custom House system here has had an additional duty imposed upon it, by a resolution, adopted yesterday by the Senate, instructing it to inquire into the abuses and extortions alleged to be practised at Quarantine and into the health regulations of this port generally. If the committee obey its instructions it will have to rescind its resolution of adjournment, which was fixed for next Saturday.

A bill was reported from the Finance Committee for the redemption of the three per cent temporary loan certificates at a rate not exceeding three millions per month. The Amnesty bill was afterwards taken up and debated.

The House proceedings yesterday were not marked by any interesting features. An hour and a half was spent in filibustering to defeat the desire for a new drawing of seats, and the rest of the day was consumed in a debate on the Educational bill. The dispute between Delaware and Massachusetts for moral supremacy was not resumed, and the discussion was consequently tame and spiritless. The vote on the bill is to be taken to-day, and there is every indication that it will pass as a party measure, Mr. Farnsworth being the only republican who has indicated any opposition to it.

THE SALT DUTY.—The Committee of Ways and Means have under consideration the question of abolishing or modifying the duty on salt and are hearing evidence from the "salt interest." This ought to be a very simple question to decide. Salt is an article of prime and universal necessity. Not only is it used by every man, woman and child with their food, but it is used also for improving the soil and crops and by all the stock raisers—yes, by every poor person who has a pig to be salted. It is a monstrous absurdity to impose a duty on this article to favor a few hundred people who manufacture it or even for the purpose of revenue. The Committee of Ways and Means should spend no more time on this subject, but recommend at once the abolition of the duty.

THE MEMPHIS *Appeal* says the reform, possum, passive movement pervades Indiana; quotes the Nashville *Union* to show how it is spreading in Tennessee, and speaks for itself as follows:—"The South has everything to gain and nothing to lose by any political revolution, and we are therefore content to await developments and accept any suggestion or approve any fusion of parties that will surely relieve us of the autocracy of villany." The "anything-to-win" policy seems to be the prevailing sentiment of the *Appeal*.

THE APPORTIONMENT BOARD.—The bill supplementary to the law creating the new temporary Board of Audit and Apportionment, which is now before the Legislature, meets the approval of all the members of the Board. It is required, in the Comptroller's opinion, to facilitate the payment of claims, and to render more clear the duty of the Board in the apportionments for the several departments of the city government. It should be

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passed at once in the form agreed upon here by the Board. There has already been too much delay in the payment of the honest creditors of the city, and all this technical difficulty should be disposed of without any unnecessary loss of time.

The Catacazy Imbroglio in Another Shape.

The correspondent of the HERALD in St. Petersburg furnishes a letter, which we print in another page, exhibiting the effects of the Catacazy case in a new light. After the imbroglio in which the American Secretary of State and the Russian Ambassador figured had reached a crisis the State Department forwarded to its diplomatic agents in the European capitals a secret circular, informing them of the nature of the difficulty, in order that they might be able to speak understandingly on the subject should they, in their diplomatic relations, have occasion to refer to it. The American Minister at Copenhagen, as a matter of course, received one of these precious documents. As the story goes, this gentleman, while at a dinner party given at the German Ambassador's house, produced the paper and was about to read it "for the benefit of the company here assembled." A bombshell dropped in the midst of the assemblage could not have created greater surprise. The Russian Ambassador, who was present, rose to leave, and only resumed his place at the table when the German Minister, interfering, refused to permit the document to be read in the present company and at his table. The storm then subsided; but the next day, we are told, the representative of the United States paid a visit to all the foreign representatives in the Danish capital and made known to them the contents of the circular. When Prince Gortschakoff learned of the transaction he became furious, and to those around him expressed himself in the most uncomplimentary terms of the American representative in Denmark. Minister Curtin felt that some one had blundered, for by this time the matter was known in every Court in Europe and was the subject of gossip in diplomatic circles. The popularity of Americans in Russia sank rapidly. No news up to this time was heard of the reception of Alexis here. At length the first intelligence arrived. President Grant's welcome of the Russian Prince to Washington was regarded as cool in the extreme. The Empress then regretted that her son had crossed the seas. Shortly after the tidings of the hearty welcome of the American people and the grand demonstration in New York was received, and the imperial lady not only ceased her regrets, but to Minister Curtin expressed her thanks and gratification "for the cordial and enthusiastic reception that has been tendered Alexis by the great-hearted American people." From this we may learn that though Ministers or Prime Ministers may occasionally commit errors, the people of a great nation, disregarding the intrigues of Courts and Cabinets and the troubles likely to spring from them, may quietly allay ill feeling and establish more firmly the friendly relations which should exist between two countries so closely allied by long years of friendship as Russia and the United States.

WALL STREET QUOTING DANIEL WEBSTER yesterday, apocryphally, doubtless (for our political writer doesn't remember the speech), hit the current sentiment, as follows:—"England came over here in 1775 and we gave her a warm breakfast; she came over again, not very well satisfied, and we gave her a hot dinner; and we're getting ready a hot, a very hot supper for her now."

THEY ARE WAKING UP AT WASHINGTON, and when the proceedings of yesterday in the Senate are scattered broadcast over London there will be something to talk about on 'Change.

AMUSEMENTS.

Parepa-Rosa Opera Season—"La Gazza Ladra."

No lovelier work ever came from the pen of the Swan of Pesaro than this musical illustration of this strange serio-comic history of a peasant girl's trials and misfortunes, all caused through the pranks of a "thieving magpie" (Gazza Ladra)—not that the history itself is interesting or deserving of an iota of commendation, for even among the notoriously absurd *libretti* of Italian opera this is superlatively ridiculous. The opera was presented last night for the first time in twenty years in New York, the last representation previously having been given in 1852 at Niblo's by Maretzek, with a cast comprising the principal members of the Havana Opera Company—Bosio, Sarti, Badiali, Martini, &c. It was first played here at the National Theatre, corner Leonard and Church streets, in 1849, by the English Opera Company, of which the elder Seguin was the chief star, and became at once immensely popular. The cast was then the following:—Ninetta, Mrs. Seguin; Pippo, Miss Poole; Fernando, Mr. Seguin; Gianetto, Mr. Horncastle; Podesta, Mr. Guibelei; conductor of orchestra, Mr. Wm. Fenson. In the year 1849 "La Gazza Ladra" was given at Her Majesty's Theatre, London, with Grisi, Rubini, Tamburini and Lablache in the cast, and during the same year it was produced at the old Broadway Theatre in this city, with Teresa and her company. The cast last evening was as follows:—Ninetta, a servant of Fabrizio, Mrs. Jenny Van Zandt; Pippo, a young peasant, Mrs. Zelda Seguin; Lucia, wife of Fabrizio, Mrs. Cook; Gianetto, son of Fabrizio, a soldier, Mr. Tom Karl; Fernando Villabella, father of Ninetta, a soldier, Mr. S. C. Campbell; Podesta, the magistrate of the village, Mr. Amsler Cook; Isacco, a Jew pedler, Mr. Whilm; Fabrizio Vingia Hia, a rich farmer, Mr. G. F. Hall; the Judge, Mr. Elis Isaac. Mr Behrens conducted the orchestra on the occasion. It would be a needless waste of time and space to attempt to give a synopsis of the plot, which is insignificant in every sense of the word. The music is brilliant and full of sensuous beauty in a melodic point of view, worked out in the richest and most varied manner possible in the choruses and instrumental in that light, sparkling style so characteristic of Rossini. The lover overture is known to all, a degree greater favorite can be given to the public. The first noticeable number for the soprano is the well known cavatina, with Tacet, which has been frequently heard here in concerts. Part of the finale to Verne's a bold, dashing bacchanalian air which was capitally sung by Mr. Hall. Then came a charming cavatina, "Deh, Vieni, Vieni, Fra queste Grotte," which was charmingly sung by Mr. Sass, who has proved himself one of the best English Opera tenors that has appeared on the American stage for many years. Mrs. Seguin made as great a success with the familiar, yet ever welcome air she did last fall in "Mercedes Forza." The duet between Mr. Hall and Bellini concluded the first act. Where Ninetta is about to be married to Fernando at the house of Mrs. Van Zandt and Mr. Campbell. In the same act our young friend Seguin was given a splendid ovation for his singing of Fernando's cavatina, which was encored to the echo in admirable style. The duet "Ah! Perche, ho Demato" in the second act between Ninetta and Pippo, is one of the gems of the opera, and it received due justice at the hands of Mrs. Van Zandt and Mr. Campbell. In the same act our young friend Seguin was encored to the echo in Fernando's cavatina, which was encored to the echo in admirable style. The duet "Ah! Perche, ho Demato" in the second act between Ninetta and Pippo, is one of the gems of the opera, and it received due justice at the hands of Mrs. Van Zandt and Mr. Campbell. In the same act our young friend Seguin was given a splendid ovation for his singing of

WARMOTH AND CARTER.

The Congressional Committee Commencing the Inquisition.

THE HISTORY OF THE QUARREL.

Tricks and Intrigues, Traps and Plots for the Possession of Power.

THE BEGINNING OF A BROAD EXPOSE.

Mob Force in Aid of Justice—The Military in Aid of Usurpation.

NEW ORLEANS, JAN. 31, 1872.

The Congress Committee to investigate the political troubles in this State have been in session for three days, and have, so far, examined eight witnesses. The sessions are held in the rooms of the United States Circuit Court, which are a part of what is called the Custom House Building. The proceedings are conducted publicly, and there is generally an attendance of about fifty persons, representing all the factions in the quarrel. The committee meet at ten A. M. and sit for six hours without intermission. The members of the committee are all lawyers, and, so far, have conducted the investigation without any apparent partisan motives. Judge Scofield, the Chairman, first examines a witness, then the democratic members interrogate him, the other members following.

THE FIRST WITNESS

examined was J. Henri Burch, a colored man, and a member of the State Legislature from the parish of Baton Rouge. He is a partisan of the Carter faction, and his testimony—occupying five hours—was a detailed account of the proceedings of the Carter faction of the Legislature from the time that body met until the arrival of the committee in this city. He gave his evidence in a clear and frank manner, showing apparent honesty of purpose and a thorough knowledge of the politics of the State. The Carter men and the democracy look upon Burch as a man of ability, having the confidence of his class, and by the death of Lieutenant Governor Dunn having become their recognized leader.

THE WARMOTH MEN,

on the other hand, charge Burch with being a scheming fellow from New York, who is sore with them for not lending him their support in a desire he had two years ago of going to Congress, and that his ambition for office has drawn him into the Carter movement.

The evidence so far taken, with the statements made by Governor Warmoth and others of the witnesses to be examined, enables your correspondent to give you a clear statement of

THE WHOLE CASE

as it now stands. In order to be understood it is necessary to go back a little way. In 1868, under the reconstruction laws of Congress, a convention was held, which was largely republican. The leaders of the republican party in the State at that time were Governor Warmoth, the late Lieutenant Governor Dunn, Mr. Flanders, the present Mayor of New Orleans, the presiding United States Marshal, Mr. Packard, Thomas J. Durant and ex-Governor Michael Hahn. Of these Dunn is dead; Durant, when beaten for United States Senator, left the State and settled in Washington, and Hahn has withdrawn from politics.

THE EXCESSES OF THE DEMOCRACY

when in power led the republicans into the adoption of a constitution giving to the Governor of the State almost unlimited power. The obnoxious and oppressive features of this constitution, as carried out by Governor Warmoth, form the cause of the present trouble. With the ratification of the new constitution Warmoth was made Governor, Dunn Lieutenant Governor, and Flanders Mayor of New Orleans. Everything went on harmoniously till about a year and a half ago. Then it was that Dunn began to suspect the sincerity of Warmoth's republicanism. He found Warmoth giving the patronage of his office to men who had been the champions of President Johnson and affiliating with the old hunker democrat and rebel element of the State. He immediately declared war and began the organization of an opposition. Looking around for support he found United States Marshal Packard, the Chairman of the Republican State Committee,

RIPE FOR REBELLION.

Packard, a shrewd, scheming and reticent man, willingly joined Governor Dunn. In addition to his own office he had the Collector of the Port, Mr. Casey, completely in his control. No one charges Casey with dishonesty; but, from his own evidence in this investigation and that of the other witnesses, he is a weak man, and, in the power of abler men, has been made to do acts in his official position which prove him wholly unfit for the place he holds. Casey, it appears, was not without ambition. He had been Warmoth's friend until Warmoth sent General West to the United States Senate. West's election to the Senate was the hair that broke the camel's back in this political quarrel. Dunn, Packard and Casey immediately proceeded to Washington and attempted to drag the President into the fight. That he has had nothing to do with the quarrel is also plainly proven by the evidence so far taken. Colonel Carter and Collector Casey in their evidence swear that of the seven members of the State Legislature who hold places in the Custom House three have and do now act with Warmoth. In addition General Longstreet, who is Governor Warmoth's Adjutant General, and who commanded his militia and metropolitan police in the recent troubles, holds the federal office of Surveyor of the Port, and Mr. Beckwith, the United States District Attorney here, and the United States Appraiser, are Warmoth's most ardent supporters. So from the evidence it is seen that there are

FEDERAL OFFICIALS WITH BOTH FACTIONS.

The first open breach between Warmoth and the opposition, led by Dunn, Packard and Casey, occurred in August last, at the Republican State Convention. In this Convention, called by Marshal Packard as chairman of the Republican State Committee, the attempt was made to rule Warmoth out of the party. It was held in the Custom House here, and by the presence of a company of

UNITED STATES TROOPS

the Warmoth men were ruled out. Captain Smith, of the army, who commanded the troops on the occasion, gave his evidence to-day. He stated the fact that he was ordered by General Reynolds to station his troops in the Custom House, and, in case of necessity, protect the public property therein from pillage or destruction. General Reynolds, it appears, gave this order on the application of Marshal Packard. The cross-examination showed that by the presence of the troops Governor Warmoth's party were unable to force their way into the Convention; for, had they attempted to do so, Captain Smith would have undoubtedly considered them as guilty of trespass.

The result was the holding of two conventions and the selection of two Republican State Central Committees. Matters now went along quietly until a couple of months ago, when Lieutenant Governor Dunn died. Then was

THE CRISIS.

Marshal Packard and Collector Casey immediately conceived an idea [illegible]

[illegible]

a few days [illegible] will be [illegible] place. He [illegible] about forty years old, and [illegible] where he remains [illegible] in early manhood [illegible] a term is passed in Texas, where [illegible] the breaking out of the rebellion, [illegible] the rebel service as colonel of a [illegible] and after two years [illegible] Legislature, [illegible] was elected to the Legislature as one of the first [illegible] and [illegible] a warm friend of Governor Warmoth, [illegible] of education and ability. [illegible] and Cash, of

[illegible]

who is a young man of thirty-five years of age and member [illegible] Senate, [illegible] State's business—a quieter gentleman in the Legislature [illegible] was a colonel in the Union army, came here [illegible] and [illegible] has been [illegible] with the [illegible] a [illegible] of the State. He was [illegible] Governor [illegible] a letter [illegible] stating of the State's [illegible] was expressing with the present head.

Now Carter was just the man for the emergency. By the constitution in case of the death or removal of the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor is promoted to the Chair of State, and in case of his death the Speaker of the House becomes Governor. The bold movement of

THE IMPEACHMENT OF THE GOVERNOR

was fixed upon. The Legislature was to assemble on the 1st of January. In the House the Carter republicans were in a minority, so a proposition was made to the democratic members to join them. A caucus of the democratic members was held accordingly to decide upon what course they should pursue, and by a large majority it was agreed that the democrats cast their fortunes with the Carter party. This gave Carter the House by about five or six majority. Colonel Monsarre, a democratic member of the House, in his testimony to-day, said that when the democratic members were in caucus they received a proposition from Governor Warmoth that they should unite with his party against Carter, and to that end he (Mr. Monsarre) should be given the Speakership. The proposition was rejected. He further testified that the democrats [illegible] to act as a unit, however, as six out of their whole number—which is about twenty-eight—voted with the Warmoth party throughout the contest. The Senate has a Warmoth majority of only one vote. There being no Lieutenant Governor, the Senate would be kept without a quorum, so as not to be able to organize until after the House had passed articles of indictment against the Governor. This would carry suspension from office with it, and by law Mr. Carter, as Speaker of the House, would become Governor. The whole thing was so plausible and so near their grasp. All this Mr. Carter and Mr. Monsarre, a democratic member of the Legislature, admit in their testimony before the committee.

Governor Warmoth, being made aware of the designs of his opponents, executed

A COMPLETE FLANK MOVEMENT,

In accomplishing which he paid not the slightest regard to the laws. He called an extra session of the Senate, and forced that body into the election of a Lieutenant Governor, and his friend, Mr. Pinchback, a bright mulatto, was chosen. But the Carterites vowed that Pinchback's election was illegal, and that they would not recognize him, and would proceed with their plan of impeachment. On the 1st of January the House assembled according to law, but in the Senate there was no quorum.

COLLECTOR CASEY'S EVIDENCE

says the Carter Senators were allowed to get on board the United States revenue cutter Wilderness, and by his order she was kept out of the reach of the sergeant-at-arms, this for the purpose of leaving the Senate without a quorum until the House could impeach and suspend Warmoth and Speaker Carter should be installed in the gubernatorial chair. These truant Senators, Collector Casey avers in his evidence, remained on the revenue cutter from Monday until Friday, when, by order of Secretary Boutwell, they were compelled to go ashore. During their five days' trip they had the best of everything to eat, champagne to drink and an abundance of cigars, for all of which Collector Casey swears to the committee he paid out of his own pocket.

THE COMBAT THICKENS.

Finding it impossible to get at the Senators, Governor Warmoth boldly went to work to oust Colonel Carter from the position of Speaker of the House. The first two days of the session showed a small Carter majority in the House; but Warmoth was fast picking up recruits, and the Carterites, to increase their majority, unseated seven Warmoth men and put seven Carter men in their places. Marshal Packard also came to the rescue by causing the arrest and detention of several of the Warmoth members, under the Enforcement act. This was for the purpose of making Carter's majority beyond a doubt. This was on the third day of the session, and led to a most extraordinary scene.

COLONEL CARTER IN HIS EVIDENCE,

gives a most vivid description of it. It seems that in the midst of the session on that day a member of the Legislature in the interest of Warmoth, during a roll call, suddenly jumped to his feet and moved the election of a new Speaker, and without waiting put the motion himself and declared it carried. This was followed by a rush towards the Speaker's chair; but the member declared elected refused to serve, and before some one else was selected the session was adjourned. Colonel Carter and Mr. Burch testify before the committee that had the proposed Speaker attempted to take the chair that day he would have been killed, because not only were all

THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE ARMED,

but also there were present a dozen or more sergeants-at-arms, whom the Speaker had employed. In addition the lobbies and corridors of the hall were crowded with metropolitan police in citizens' uniform, armed, ready to aid the Warmoth faction. The following day, Warmoth, finding no one who would dare displace Carter while he was in the chair, executed

A COUP D'ETAT.

After the House had adjourned over till the following day he issued a proclamation convening them in extra session at four o'clock that afternoon. This proclamation, however, from the evidence given before the committee, it would seem, was only read to those members in sympathy with Warmoth. They met in extra session, elected Mr. Brewster, a Warmoth man, Speaker, and then adjourned, the Carter men knowing nothing of the extra session until it was over. The following day when Speaker Carter arrived at the hall he found it

BLOCKADED WITH ARMED POLICEMEN,

who refused him admission. Then it was that he, with those members of the House siding with him, began holding sessions in another hall and claimed to be the regular House. Hence until the morning of Monday, January 22, the Warmoth men met as the regular Legislature in the Capitol building and the Carter men in a separate building. It was on January 22 that

CARTER COLLECTED A MOB

which he proposed to lead to the Capitol building for the purpose of taking possession, but the interference of General Emory with United States troops prevented. Carter claims in his evidence to have had at least two thousand armed men under his command, and that

HIS INTENTION

was not to have fired a shot, but to have besieged the building and have starved those defending into submission. Colonel Badger, the Chief of the Metropolitan Police, testified to-day that the Capitol building was defended by 500 policemen, armed with Winchester rifles, and about three hundred militiamen with one piece of cannon, all under the immediate command of General Longstreet. He further testified that from January 5, the day Carter organized his separate House, until January 22, the city was the scene of much

VIOLENCE AND DISORDER.

During all that time the Governor kept the Capitol building strongly defended, while men in the interest of Colonel Carter paraded the streets, breaking into armories and stealing arms therefrom and gathering in crowds armed for action, compelling citizens daily to close their stores for fear of pillage.

GENERAL EMORY'S TESTIMONY.

General Emory, commanding this department, also testified to-day that he was compelled to march the 300 men under his command into the city on four different occasions, and, in his opinion, had it not been for the presence of his troops, there would have been a bloody massacre. He acted on his own responsibility in the matter and had no preference for either party, but was determined to preserve order if possible.

The final determination of General Emory, on the 22d, to interfere should Carter proceed against the Capitol, and the announcement that

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION

was about to leave Washington for this city, ended the contest. Carter told his followers to return to the Legislature and he would abide investigation. Thus the matter stands.

The democracy are by no means united in the quarrel. It would seem that the young and progressive democrats are with Colonel Carter, while the old hunker democrats, who figured with Slidell before the war, are in full sympathy with Governor Warmoth. The Carterites charge that

WARMOTH'S PROGRAMME

is to elect himself Governor and General Dick Taylor Lieutenant Governor next fall. Then, on the meeting of the Legislature, he will be chosen United States Senator, in place of Senator Kellogg, and Dick Taylor will become Governor. Warmoth's friends say that after the present investigation is completed he will announce himself for the re-election of Grant.

THE ELECTION LAW

appears to be the most obnoxious complained of by the reformers. It is in evidence before the committee that under this law in each parish there is a registrar of election, who is appointed by the Governor. This registrar appoints two commissioners, who receive the ballots. The registrar counts them and makes a return to a board known as the Board of Election Returns, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State, another man appointed by the Governor, and two members of the State Senate, all, however, under the control of the Governor. Several witnesses examined say the custom is for Warmoth to send his partisans into different parishes as registrars, who return themselves as elected, and take their seats in the Legislature without ever having received a vote or having lived in the parish they claim to represent. By this election law the Governor has supreme power to say who shall compose the Legislature and who not.

EXPENSES OF WARMOTH'S RULE.

A witness testified to-day that the last session of the Legislature—lasting only sixty days—cost the State just $1,000,000; that $ [illegible] is spent yearly in subsidizing newspapers, and that the Governor, when the Funding bill was passed, bought in the bonds himself at ten per cent lower than what was offered for them by outside persons. In fact, the stories of corruption among officials here would fill a volume. It appears there is no law for bribery on the Statute Book.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE BADGERING CAMPBELL AND PACKARD.

Campbell Swears the Armories Were Broken Into and Arms Stolen to Fight Warmoth—The United States Marshal Tells a Different Story—Government Troops Only Brought Out for Show—No Hostile Intention—Nine Reasons for Impeaching the Governor.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 1, 1872.

The Congressional Investigating Committee completed the [illegible] of their session to-day. Only two witnesses were examined. The first, Mr. Hugh J. Campbell, is a member of the State Senate, Auditor of the Land Office and Major General of militia. He is an active partisan on the Warmoth side, and commanded the militia under General Longstreet during the recent troubles. His evidence was principally concerning the part he took in the troubles and his reasons for so doing. He swore positively that before the militia were ordered out at least two of the State armories had been broken open, and fifty or more stand of arms stolen by the mob. This was the first time the Governor had of the intention of the opposition to secure their demands by force of arms. He was very severe on Collector Casey and United States Marshal Packard, giving it as his opinion that had it not been for their interference to further their ambitious schemes for office the recent troubles would not have occurred, and there would have been no division in the republican party of the State. He didn't believe, however, that the President had anything directly to do with the actions of Collector Casey and Marshal Packard, for the reason that three of the federal officials in this city are active Warmoth men.

EXAMINATION OF MARSHAL PACKARD.

The second witness was United States Marshal Packard, who is counted the brains of the anti-Warmoth faction. He was put through a most searching examination of nearly five hours, and is to be brought up again to-morrow. It was during the examination of this witness that the first evidence of partisan bias was shown by members of the committee. Previously each member seemed anxious to bring out everything, no matter what should be the consequence; but to-day Mr. Speer, one of the democratic members of the committee, with the evident purpose of making political capital against the President, kept the witness under a most trying and annoying cross-examination concerning the hooting of the Republican State Convention in the Custom House last summer, and the use of United States troops to protect the same. Mr. Packard's excuse for allowing the Convention to be held in the Custom House building, was that he could not obtain a vacant hall in the city for the purpose, the Warmoth party having rented them all in their own interest, so as to compel Packard and his followers to either hold the convention at all or else meet in the Capitol building, which would have virtually surrendered the control of the Convention to the Warmoth side. He denied emphatically that the Warmoth men were refused admission to the room in which the convention was held; that the troops present were not on guard, but stationed in one of the adjacent streets, with stacked arms, ready to be called on in case Warmoth, with his 500 armed policemen, attempted to force themselves into the Convention, thereby endangering public property, from the thieves who would take advantage of such an occasion to rob and pillage.

A SHREWD ANSWER.

In reply to a question asking him if he thought it fair and just to put the government to the enormous expense of furnishing troops for political purposes, he shrewdly answered that he would willingly pay the expense himself, which was exactly $5, the amount of fare paid in transporting the troops in the street cars from their barracks to the Custom House. They were on duty only four hours, and were not compelled even to bring rations with them.

NINE GOOD REASONS FOR THE FIGHT.

Among the reasons he gave for the fight of his wing of the republican party against the Governor were the following:—

First—Failure of the Governor to appoint officers of registration at the time prescribed by law, and when appointed a majority were sent into the different parishes from this city, [illegible] residents of or personally known in the parishes they were sent to represent, and, in many cases, these registrars returned themselves as elected to the Legislature.

Second—Forcibly removing from office Mr. Boree, the Secretary of State, an officer elected by the people, and appointing a person in his stead.

Third—Appointing men to office ineligible under the constitution.

Fourth—Requiring from persons to be appointed to the most lucrative offices to place their written resignations, undated, in his hands, to be accepted at his pleasure. In support of this Mr. Packard said he knows that the Governor holds the resignation of every appointee under him, formed from them by making it conditional on their support of him. Among others whose resignation he now holds is United States Senator West, elected a year ago to succeed Senator Harris.

Fifth—Acting in enacting and approving a revenue bill giving to tax collectors enormous compensation. One tax collector's fees amounted to $150,000 a year.

Sixth—As [illegible] officer of the State, giving himself and friends preference over other citizens, and causing to be funded warrants which he purchased and owned in large amounts into bonds of the State at less per dollar than other responsible parties offered to give for the same. As [illegible] officer of the State, in direct violation of the State constitution and the constitution of the United States, paying a claim of $40,000 contracted by the late Confederate government.

Seventh—Failing to call for special elections to fill vacancies in the Legislature, fearing that such elections would take said body out of his control.

Eighth—Using the patronage of the State in such a manner as to make it an engine of oppression against the party which placed him in power.

Ninth and Last—Violating the constitution of the State in convening an extra session of the State Senate on December 6, 1871, and of the General Assembly on January 4, 1872.

All these, Mr. Packard thinks, form good grounds for successful impeachment. Another important point elicited by Mr. Packard's testimony was the fact that the orders to General Emory from the President on January 22, the day Speaker Carter assembled his mob to march on the Capitol building to depose Warmoth's Legislature, was not to interfere, but to hold himself in readiness to prevent the destruction of public property. General Emory misconstrued the order, and instead of merely making such a disposition of his troops as to protect government property in case of a riot, he informed Carter and his friends that should they attempt to march against the Capitol building he would interfere with his troops to prevent a collision with the Warmoth forces. This put an end to all attempts on the part of Carter to beat Warmoth by force of arms.

Mr. Packard's examination will be continued and finished to-morrow.

THE WEED WILL CASE.

End of the Long Trial Before the Superior Court of Connecticut—The Will Broken.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 6, 1872.

For seven long weeks this case has been before the Superior Court. Nothing like it as to length ever before occurred here. The celebrated Winslow will case, some six years ago, occupied five weeks in the investigation, and, after all, was compromised. This case, however, has been one of considerable importance, involving a sum equal to $600,000. No compromise was thought of—it was fought to the bitter end. The facts are substantially as follows:—Mr. Nathaniel Weed, of Stamford, formerly of New York, where he was connected with a large dry goods house, and President of the Ocean and North River banks several years ago, made a will. He was quite wealthy, as will be seen by the figures. To his wife he bequeathed $5,000 a year cash, besides giving her the use of the magnificent homestead during her natural life, and making her sole owner of all its contents. The balance of the estate went to a son and certain other heirs. At the time of his death, in 1871, Mr. Weed was over eighty years of age. The income of the estate at the time was not far from $25,000, and Mrs. Weed disclaimed to be put off with so paltry a sum as $5,000, when, as his lawful wife, she was justly entitled to more. Had he been in his right mind at the time of making the will, and had no undue influence been brought to bear, she might have received it at the first. For reasons as stated, therefore, she brought suit, and the effort at breaking the will, though very expensive, has turned out to be successful. James Olmstead, of Stamford, Conn., and M. I. Doolittle, of New Haven, for appellants; and C. G. Childs, of Stamford, and S. E. Beardsley, of Bridgeport, for appellees. Able and eloquent arguments were delivered by each of these gentlemen at the close of the investigation. The case was given to the jury late on Saturday afternoon last, and was adjourned over to Monday, February 5. It took the jury from Monday morning until yesterday at half-past twelve to arrive at their verdict, which was as follows.—

Mr. Nathaniel Weed was not, at the time of the execution by him of said will, of sound and disposing mind and memory.

The verdict was received in breathless silence by the large crowd which had assembled to hear it. Immediately after the rendering, counsel for the will gave notice of a motion for a new trial, on the ground of a verdict against evidence. If the Court certifies to this motion the case goes to the Supreme Court of Errors, where it will be heard if papers are ready. If they are not ready then it goes over to October. The Court of Errors simply decides as to whether or not a new trial shall be granted. Meanwhile the matter stands as if Mr. Weed had never made a will at all.

If the present verdict is sustained Mrs. Weed comes into possession of one-third of all the personal estate and a life use of one-third of the real estate, worth at least two hundred thousand dollars in the aggregate. This is the first time for many years that a will has been broken in a Connecticut court. The trial has been watched with intense interest from the beginning.

THE WILL OF THE LATE WILLIAM KELLY.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 6, 1872.

The will of the late William Kelly, of Rhinebeck, has been offered for probate at surrogate Fowler's office, in this city. The estate will amount to about five hundred thousand dollars, and, with the exception of some special legacies to friends and former domestics, goes to his wife and sister and to the children of his brother, the above-named heirs. The executors named are his wife, sister and nephew, together with his esteemed friend and adviser, Mr. E. A. Wright, of New York. The beautiful estate of Elmcroft will not be sold, but will remain the residence of the family, Mr. Kelly having wisely given all the furniture, stock and other personal property necessary for the use of his wife and sister. Mr. Kelly was thought by him with a liberal hand, [illegible] and the will contains no charitable bequests, except one covering the time he was a lot already in the cemetery of the Reformed Dutch Church at Rhinebeck to that institution.

HEAVY ROBBERY IN NEWARK.

Horace Mockridge, Mark Cohen and Oliver Kelsey charged with stealing from the New Jersey Zinc Works at Newark a large quantity of zinc, have been committed in default of $1,000 bail each. At the examination before Justice Mills in Newark James H. Kenney, of the Jersey City police, testified that he had a talk with Mockridge with a load of zinc in his possession, and he [illegible] Kelsey as the man whom he saw [illegible] at Morristown. [illegible] Morristown's statement, with the exception that he [illegible] and counted as the man who was with Mockridge at Morris. Mr. Farrin, the treasurer of the New Jersey Zinc Company, testified that there had been stolen from their establishment since last May [illegible] pounds of zinc, valued at seven cents per pound. Mr. Farrin's testimony was corroborated by Thomas Jones, the weighmaster of the company. The zinc found in the possession of Mockridge was recognized by them as the property of the company.

THE COURTS.

The Jumel Estate Trial—The Union Pacific Railroad Effort to Revive One of Fisk's Cases—A Grand Jury for the General Sessions.

DECISIONS IN THE COURT OF APPEALS

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

A "Nice" Question for Consignees of Merchandise by Water—Suit on a Bill of Lading, as Transferring the Goods Named Therein to the Holder.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6, 1872.

No. 94. The Steamship Thames and Russell Sturgis et al. vs. Ellt of Seaman—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York.—This libel was filed against the steamship Thames in March, 1868, claiming damages for the non-delivery at New York of certain cotton shipped at Savannah by the Thames, the bill of lading for which had been assigned to the libellant, Seaman. The answer averred that the cotton mentioned was shipped by G. S. Van Felt for and to be delivered to Bennett, Van Felt & Co., of New York, and was so delivered, and without notice of the claim of libellant, and that no claim was ever made by him until long after the delivery; that the assignment of the bill of lading to him was by way of security for personal obligations of Bennett, Van Felt & Co., who were solvent merchants, and to whom he looked for payment; and that he gave no notice, and did not act as assignee of the bill of lading on the arrival of the vessel or upon the delivery of the cotton, nor until after that firm had become insolvent; and by his delay and laches he waived and lost all claim against the vessel and her owners. Upon the hearing the District Court held that the delivery of the bills of lading for the cotton was intended to and did transfer the cotton to the libellant as security for the payment of the draft drawn upon the consignees by the consignor for the value of the cargo, and the decree was for the libellant. This decree was affirmed at the Circuit and appeal was taken to this Court, where it is insisted that the bills of lading were transferred as security for the acceptance only, and not for the payment of the draft, to Brady & Moses, bankers, in Savannah, who were correspondents of the Atlanta National Bank of Georgia, and that funds of that bank for the purchase of exchange on New York, and who purchased the draft, thus making the Atlanta Bank the owner of it. They then sent the draft and bill of lading to Seaman, Cashier of the Fourth National Bank of New York, for account of the Atlanta Bank, and it is submitted that Seaman could acquire no greater interest than that which Brady and Moses acquired by the transfer to them. But even if the transfer to the libellant was intended to secure the payment of the draft, he was not entitled to hold the vessel and owners for the non-delivery of the goods, because, by his own laches, he had suffered the cotton to go into the possession of Bennett, Van Felt & Co., and to remain in their possession until after their insolvency. It is insisted that the libellant was not entitled to maintain the action because he was not the real party in interest nor had such title as would enable him to sue in admiralty. The Atlanta Bank was the real party in interest, and the libellant had no interest in or connection with the transaction save in his official capacity as cashier of the New York Bank, which was correspondent in that city of the Atlanta Bank. Barney, Butler and Parsons for appellants; B. F. Lee for appellees.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Important Decisions.

ALBANY, Feb. 6, 1872.

In the Court of Appeals on Tuesday, February 6, the following decisions were given:—

Judgment affirmed, with costs.—West vs. Crary, Hamilton vs. Clinton, Conroy vs. Gale, Pollon vs. Mayor of the City of New York.

Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event.—Mauben vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, Greenfield vs. Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, Dickenson vs. Wason.

Judgment of the Supreme Court and orders of the County Judge reversed and application dismissed without costs—People ex rel. Wallace vs. Knowles; People ex rel. Allen vs. The Same.

Appeal dismissed with costs—People ex rel. Mitchell vs. Lawrence.

Judgment reversed so far as it charges Mary Ann Quinn, personally, with costs, and affirmed as to the residue, with costs in this Court and the Court below, chargeable upon the property in controversy—Erickson vs. Quinn.

Judgment of Supreme Court reversed and order of County Judge affirmed, with costs—People ex rel. Bortsford vs. Darling.

Orders of General Term and Special Term reversed, and motion to strike out part of answer denied, with costs—Pettebone vs. McKay, Matthews vs. Shubbard.

Order granting new trial reversed, and judgment on report of referee affirmed, with costs—Ingraham vs. Disbrough.

Motion for reargument of the appeal or resettlement of the judgment of this Court denied, but without prejudice to the right of the defendant to apply to the Supreme Court for directions in the execution of the judgment and to adjust the rights and equities of the parties under and not inconsistent with the judgment in respect to taxes charged upon the premises since the contract of purchase and which should be paid by the plaintiff, and also in respect to the interest upon the $1,500 mortgage which has accrued since the time for the completion of the contract of purchase, and which was assumed by the plaintiff as a part of the purchase money—Motion to revive and continue the action in the name of the heir-at-law and administrator of Dennis J. O'Donovan denied—Duffy vs. O'Donovan.

Judgment of the Supreme Court reversed, and judgment ordered declaring the disposition of the property by the third clause of the will, so far as the same affect the personalty, void, and directing that after the payment of the debts of the testator and the legacies and other lawful charges upon the estate, except the legacies to Georgiana Ovatina and Catharine Grilling, the personal estate be divided equally between William B. Jones, Georgiana Ovatina and Catharine Grilling, the distributors entitled under the statute of distribution; the costs of the several parties to be adjusted by the Supreme Court and paid to the executors from the fund before making distribution, the pleading to be remitted to the Supreme Court for such further action as may be necessary to give effect to the judgment of this Court—Knox vs. Jones.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, Feb. 6, 1872.

Day calendar of the Court of Appeals for February 7—Nos. 55, 58, 95, 112, 24, 80, 91, 113.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The Estate of Madame Jumel.

Before Judge Shipman.

The further hearing of the case of George Washington Bowen vs. Nelson Chase was resumed yesterday.

A considerable portion of the day was taken up with the continued cross-examination of Mrs. Vandervort, which had not been closed at the adjournment of the Court on the preceding day. Among other things stated by this witness, she said that she had seen her son, James A. Vandervort, on the day before in her own house; but the daughter of the witness, who resides with her, contradicted her on this point, stating that she had not seen her brother at the house for a considerable time past. Mrs. Vandervort was recalled for the purpose of explaining how she came to make the statement in question. She replied that her son was sometimes confined to the house, owing to an affection of his head, and that this might or might not account for the fact whether she had or had not seen him.

Counsel for the plaintiff then read an entry from the town council book of Providence, R. I., under date of September, 1784, to the effect that one Phebe Kelly had been warned from that town on the ground that she had no location of settlement there. On another page of another of the Town Council books there was a record of the 24th of July, 1786, that Phebe Bowen and her daughter Betsy resided in the Old Jail House, with one Margaret Farrell, of whom that house was rented. There was another record, under date of January 1, 1787, that Jonn Bowen, a foreigner, married Phebe Kelly, and that they had three children—John, aged seventeen years; Polly, fourteen, and Betsy, twelve. On May 17, 1787, Nathan Clarke married Phebe Bowen, widow of John Bowen, mariner, deceased. They were removed to Boston, according to the law in force at the time, this being the place where Clarke had a settlement by law and property. They were kept in that city for a number of years until their removal to Ohio. As appears in an entry in the town records of the 4th of June, 1787, Clarke and his wife were ordered to be transferred to the Town Council of the Town Sergeant to notify them, or either of them, to leave the town, and if they did not do so within three days after receiving such notice he was to expel them, or either of them, and every one, or either of them, in custody until they paid a fine, and if they did not pay the fine or give bonds he was to be sent to the House of Correction at the cost of those so put in the pen ance.

The reading of this historical information, which smacks so strongly of the New England style of Laws, called forth protests from counsel for both sides, as it was argued that it was irrelevant and immaterial to the issue. Counsel for the plaintiff argued that it would show that the Bowen family were poor people, and that it was against the policy of the law to allow persons to profit by their own wrongful acts, as it appeared that Mrs. Bowen had married the son of the man who had turned her out of the pen ance.

Counsel for the plaintiff also read from the town records of Providence the entries of the births, marriages and deaths of two of Reuben Ballou's children.

The first witness was Mrs. Cook, of Woodfield, Mass., who testified that the mother was a daughter of Major Ballou, of Providence. Major Ballou had several children, one of whom was named Polly, a second, whose Christian name her mother spoke of when she had lived [illegible] after mentioning the names of the children of Major Ballou [illegible] her marriage and stating that he had two children by his second marriage the witness, without being asked the question, added, 'and one child by Betsey Bowen.'

Q. From whom did you learn he had one child by Betsey Bowen? A. My mother.

This question was objected to by Mr. O'Conor, and while he was making the objection the witness answered as above.

Q. Did you hear from any person who was a blood descendant of Reuben Ballou anything in regard to his having any other children than those you have indicated? (Objected to.) A. Yes, sir.

Q. From whom did you hear that declaration? A. From my mother.

Q. Did that declaration relate to George Washington Bowen? The witness rapidly answered, "Yes," before Mr. O'Conor could interpose an objection, which he did, that the question was leading.

Counsel for plaintiff said he offered to prove by the declarations of the mother of the witness, made to the witness—by the declarations of a person who had resided in the family of Major Ballou, and was related to him by blood, that Major Ballou was the father of the plaintiff, George W. Bowen, by the body of Mrs. Jumel.

Mr. O'Conor suggested that it would be better for counsel to put his question and let the Court rule upon it.

Q. Did your mother declare to you, and was it reputed among the blood relatives of your family, that the plaintiff, George Washington Bowen, was a child of Major Reuben Ballou by the body of Madame Jumel?

Mr. O'Conor objected to the question as leading and incompetent.

At this stage of the case the Judge, without passing upon the question, said he would adjourn the Court, as he had been asked by one of the jurors to let him go at three o'clock to attend to some important business, and it was now considerably after that hour.

Mr. CHAFFIELD, of counsel for plaintiff, said he wished to make a remark, and that was that no person should speak to the jury on the subject of this trial.

The JUDGE—Gentlemen of the jury, be cautious about forming opinions on the grave question that is now before you—the maternity or paternity of the plaintiff. Be careful not to prejudge that question until the whole evidence is before you. As yet you have only heard evidence for the plaintiff; the evidence for the defendant has yet to be given. Therefore, I say, gentlemen, do not talk to any one about the case, and suffer no one to talk to you in regard to it. His Honor suggested that, owing to the length of time the case had already occupied, it might become necessary for him to prorogue the session of the Court to a later hour in the evening than at present. He complained that the atmosphere of the court room was very bad.

The Court then adjourned to eleven o'clock this morning.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company—The Lawsuits of the Late James Fisk, Jr.

Before Judge Blatchford.

The case of James Fisk, Jr., vs. The Union Pacific Railroad Company and others came up yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Blatchford. The plaintiff to the suit was the late James Fisk, Jr., and it now occupied the attention of the Court on a motion made on the part of Mrs. Lucy Fisk, widow of James Fisk, Jr., to have the cause revived. The question as to whether the cause should be revived on motion or by bill of revivor was argued by counsel on both sides. It was objected by counsel for the defendants that Mrs. Fisk had filed no petition for a revivor of the action, and the motion, in its present form, was not entertained. Judge Blatchford stated that it would only be necessary on the part of Mrs. Fisk to file a petition in proper form requesting to succeed her late husband as plaintiff in the case, in order that her name may be substituted for his in that capacity. Mr. David Dudley Field, counsel for Mrs. Fisk; Mr. James Emott and Mr. S. P. Nash, of counsel, and Hammond and Pomeroy, solicitors, for the Union Pacific Railway.

The case of Charles W. Pollard and others vs. The Union Pacific Railroad Company and others was next brought on for argument. Demurrers had been interposed by all the defendants except the Union Pacific Railroad Company to the bill of complaint. On the part of the defendants who have demurred it is alleged that the bill of complaint comprises two or more causes of action, while for the plaintiffs it is maintained that the causes of action are cognate, and may, therefore, be tried together. The demurrers only were argued. These are the two cases that produced so much excitement some time ago, and in the prosecution of which, it was alleged, the sale of the Union Pacific Railroad Company had been broken open. The cases were originally commenced in the State Court, but under a decision of Mr. Justice Nelson they were removed to the United States Circuit Court. After hearing the argument, which was purely of a technical character, the Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

Counsel for the complainant, Mr. David Dudley Field; Mr. James Emott and Mr. S. P. Nash, of counsel, and Hammond & Pomeroy solicitors for the defendants; A. B. Crane, of counsel for the defendant John J. Blair.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Civil Jury Calendar.

Yesterday Judge Blatchford called the calendar of civil jury cases, comprising, for the most part, Custom House suits. Cases were set down for trial. The Admiralty calendar will not be again taken up till next month.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER

Grand Jury of the General Sessions.

Before Judge Cardozo.

This Court met yesterday. The only business transacted was drawing a panel for a Grand Jury for the Court of General Sessions. The Court then adjourned till this morning.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Decisions.

By Judge Barnard.

Stephens vs. Greggory.—Motion granted and reference ordered.

Springsteed vs. Ring.—Motion granted.

The Maryland Coal Company vs. Edwards.—Same.

Wiley et al. vs. Carew.—Same.

National Broadway Bank vs. Camp.—Motion denied.

Kiersted et al. vs. Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company.—Motion granted.

Ormsbee vs. Brown.—Motion denied.

Burk vs. Burk.—Same.

Martine vs. Martine.—Motion granted.

Kelp vs. Weston et al.—Approved.

Chalwell vs. Nichols et al.—Motion denied.

By Judge Barrett.

Schaffer vs. Schaffer et al.—Motion for receiver denied, with $10 costs.

Protheroe vs. Stivatt et al.—Memorandum for counsel.

Roberts et al. vs. The Coastwise Steamship Company et al.—Motion granted upon payment of $30 trial fee and $10 costs of this motion.

Samuel T. Appleton vs. Amelia Appleton.—Motion for stay upon appeal from orders denied. Motion for judgment upon referee's report granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Monell.

Fuller vs. Stern.—Motion granted.

Veitenheimer vs. Veitenheimer.—Same.

Drake vs. Holahan.—Same.

Rorderwood vs. Sears.—Motion denied.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

After the Court was opened yesterday the City Judge directed the Clerk to discharge the Grand and Petit Jurors summoned to serve during the February term from further attendance, and ordered an additional panel of 150 jurors to be returnable next Saturday, to which time the Court adjourned. This new panel is for the continued November term.

COURT

INSURANCE INVESTIGATION.

The Committee from the Assembly at the Chamber of Commerce Hearing Witnesses--Suspicious Facts and Feeble Cross-Examinations—Expensive Investigations of the Affairs of Insurance Companies.

A sub-committee of the Insurance Committee of the Assembly began the investigation of the charges against Superintendent Miller yesterday morning, at eleven o'clock. The members of the committee are F. W. Tobey, of Essex, chairman; J. H. Babcock, of Niagara, and D. C. Aikens, of Kings.

THE FIRST WITNESS

examined was Herbert Groux, who testified that he was President of the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn for three years; during that time the affairs of his company had been examined once by the State Department of Insurance—in August, 1870; the examiners were Messrs. Briggs and Southwick, the first of whom rendered a bill of $300 for the examination, which was paid; about three days were spent in making the examination; it was claimed by Mr. Briggs that the company had declared a dividend in July, when its capital was impaired, thereby forfeiting its charter; the witness heard no more on the subject until he received a letter from Mr. Miller, who wrote that he must report the facts in the case to the Attorney General, who could then exercise his discretion in regard to the course to be pursued; the witness then consulted Mr. Briggs on the matter, and was told that, as the impairment was slight, a representation of all the circumstances to the Attorney General might prevent a forfeiture of the charter; he employed Mr. Briggs to manage the affair, and paid him therefor $1,300; Mr. Briggs did not intimate that any part of this sum was to be used in influencing officers of the Insurance Department; the whole amount was paid in currency and out of the witness' own pocket; a letter was produced by the witness from Attorney General Champlain, announcing that no proceedings would be instituted against the Lafayette Company.

Mr. MILLER here said that examiners were employed by the Insurance Department only for special occasions, and at the close of an examination in which they were engaged their connection with the department ended.

Being cross-examined by Mr. MILLER, Mr. Groux testified that he never had any negotiations with him, either direct or indirect, for the payment of a dollar; he did not object to the bill of Messrs. Briggs & Southwick, and considered it reasonable, as he had known a similar bill for the same services to be paid years before, when another person was Superintendent; he was aware that the company had violated a section of the insurance law in declaring a dividend when its capital was impaired; he signed the document expressing the confidence of the insurance companies in Mr. Miller without being induced by any fear of hostile action on the part of the Superintendent should he refuse; the witness thought the examination of his company was beneficial in its results, and he approved the general system of State examinations, though he thought the charges might be a little less.

Henry A. Jones testified that he was President of the Hope Mutual Life Insurance Company until about a month ago, when he resigned and became Vice President; an examination of the affairs of the company was made in March, 1871, by three persons—Messrs. Southwick, Carr and Eldridge—at the request of the witness; it was very thorough, continuing ten days or a fortnight; a person named David Rowland was employed by the company to procure the examination and to go to Albany and get an amendment to its charter; Mr. Rowland was paid for his services about $2,000, the bill for which cannot be found by the witness.

WAS IT BRIBERY?

A memorandum shown the witness by Mr. Tobey was recognized by him as in substance the statement of account presented to him by Mr. Rowland; the bill was among the papers of the company; one of the items was a payment of $500 to George W. Miller for aid in securing the amendment to the charter; another person who was sent to Albany by the company said that nothing could be done there for less than $5,000. The witness had not made a very careful search for Mr. Rowland's bill, though he was subpœnaed to produce it before the committee, as he did not consider it a matter of great importance, and was able to testify to the substance of it without seeing it; he had not had any conversation with any one in regard to it.

On cross-examination by Mr. Miller, the witness said that he had never paid him any money or received any request from him for any, either directly or indirectly; he had never had any communication with him in regard to Mr. Rowland's statement of account; the paper embodying the approval of Mr. Miller by the insurance interest was signed by him voluntarily.

In answer to Mr. Barnes, the witness said that no presents of any kind had ever been made by him or his company to Mr. Miller. In reply to Mr. Miller, Mr. Jones said he had no personal knowledge of the manner in which Mr. Rowland disbursed the money paid him; he did not know whether the items in his bill were correct or not; one item was $1,000 for the payment of the insurance examiner.

The next witness was Edward A. Jones, President of the New York National Life Insurance Company. He said that the affairs of his company were examined in 1871 by Mr. Eldridge, appointed by Mr. Miller; we had never paid anything for the examination, not even Eldridge's expenses; we employed Mr. Rowland to do some business at Albany and to get Miller to make an examination; I employed Rowland to keep me posted on legislation adverse to young companies; I understood that Rowland was a friend of Miller; I paid Rowland $2,500; I never asked what he did with it; it did not include cost of examination; Rowland at that time, I understood, was a sub-agent of the Hope; my brother, the last witness, recommended Rowland; the report was favorable; money was paid at various times; saw a report that three life companies under examination at that time were to be wound up; our company was then under examination; never employed any one but Rowland in the matter; Mr. Freeman recommended me to employ Sewall & Pierce, of Brooklyn; think he said we had better employ them; Pierce was Senator from Brooklyn; I was alarmed for the safety of life insurance, but not on account of our company; did not know what Rowland did with the money; we agreed to pay it at the commencement; Rowland was to get us examined and remain at Albany to prevent legislation detrimental to young life companies; I signed a testimonial to Miller; after seeing a paper this morning I find that the statement in the testimonial that Mr. Miller originated the insurance convention is untrue, as the article published in 1870 suggested it, and Miller's call for the convention was in February; the report on our company was a fair statement; never was requested by Miller to pay for the statement; nor did I pay for the examination; it has never been reported to me that Miller secured any money for the examination; my opinion is that the system of examination is too stringent, yet I think it will ultimately lead to putting the system of life insurance upon a sounder basis; the examination was at my own solicitation, as I was going to Europe; Rowland represented that he was acquainted with New York politicians in Albany and could aid in the matter; Rowland, who resides on Staten Island, said he was acquainted with Miller; the President of the Great Western Insurance Company told me that Miller gave no opportunity for them to protect policy holders before putting a receiver in; Miller made a report to the Attorney General and a receiver was put in.

The investigation here adjourned for recess, and was resumed at half-past two in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Frederick A. Freeman, President of the Widows and Orphans' Life Insurance Company, testified; the examination of the books of the company was made by J. W. Bryant and Southwick, which occupied a week, for which the company paid the examiners

ABOUT SIX DOLLARS.

They also paid their counsel $1,000 with the understanding that all bills incurred by them were to be paid from this amount. The report of the examiner was favorable to the company, which has suffered very much by false reports of their standing. The company never paid Mr. Miller any money for any purpose whatever.

Richard A. Mecurdy, Vice President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, testified that an examination of the affairs of the company was made some years ago by Mr. Miller in person. The examination occupied three days in each week for about three months, for which Mr. Miller presented

A BILL FOR TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

This is the only examination that has ever been made into the affairs of the company by the Insurance Department. Mr. Miller employed a stenographer and counsel, for whose services no bill was ever presented to the company.

The committee adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

THE TRENTON BANK ROBBERY.

Mrs. C. B. Hutchinson, the lady who frustrated the plans of the burglars in their raid upon the bank at Trenton, was presented yesterday, by the Institution, with a tea service of solid silver, costly inscribed and valued at $1,000. The recipient is a lady of moderate circumstances and merits this tribute for her heroism on the night of the burglary.

GIVE US CUBA FOR GIBRALTAR.

STATE STREET, Feb. 6, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The island of Cuba, many think, would be a desired acquisition to this country. I propose a method, and a pacific one, too, of obtaining that island and at the same time settling all our differences with England, if so be there is any to settle. Suppose, then, England, in settlement of our disagreements and claims of every kind, should cede Gibraltar to us. Then, as right is right, we ought to get Gibraltar back again, and as we certainly do not want it, we would say to Spain, Give us Cuba and we will give you Gibraltar. That would make the matter at once secure all around. Yours, truly,

EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
TUESDAY, Feb. 6—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat was firm, with a little more business. The cotton market was unchanged and steady.

THE EXPORTS OF THE WEEK.

The aggregate amount of exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York for the week ending February 6, 1872, was $5,398,173.

MONEY ACTIVE.

The money market was quiet during the usual hours for making engagements, the stock brokers paying 6 a 7 per cent and the government dealers 5 a 6 per cent. Toward three o'clock the inquiry from the stock houses became active, and, under a pressure for accommodation, which was generally regarded as artificial in its origin, the rate advanced to seven, call, and seven per cent, with a commission of 1-32 a 1-16 per cent. It is not reported that 1-16 was paid, but there were numerous loans at 1-32 and interest. As usual, the Broadway Bank was credited with causing some of the activity, and the announcement from the City Hall that the city treasury is prepared to pay some of the claims against the Corporation comes in to explain a transfer of money from Wall street to that institution.

Commercial paper was quoted 7 a 8 per cent discount for prime double names.

Foreign exchange, while nominally unchanged, was heavy, and sales of prime sixty day sterling bills were made at 109.

GOLD 109¾ A 110¼.

The gold market was unsettled, but the fluctuations were confined to the narrow limit of one-quarter of one per cent. The opening price was 110, after which a few sales occurred at 110¼ on a cable report that Russia and Turkey had concluded an alliance defensive and offensive. The London quotations coming steady the price fell off to 109¾, but late in the afternoon, subsequent to the receipt of Queen Victoria's speech, advanced to 110¼ on Washington despatches intimating that our government would press the right to claim indemnity for the indirect damages so vehemently rejected by the London press. The latest dealings were at 110 again, however, on the calmer feeling that the Queen and President were both in accord as to an amicable adjustment of the matters in dispute. Moreover, the tenor of the London money market implies that the English financiers see in all the excitement over the Alabama claims simply a partisan movement in British politics. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	110	2 P. M.	110
10:05 A. M.	110¾	2:56 P. M.	109¾
11 A. M.	110	3 P. M.	110
11:30 A. M.	109¾	4 P. M.	110¼
12 M.	110¾	5:30 P. M.	110
1 P. M.	110	5:30 P. M.	109¾ a 110

In the gold loan market the rates for carrying ranged from 7 per cent. com. to 3 per cent. The Sub-Treasury paid out $274,000 on account of January interest and $41,000 in redemption of the called '62s. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$67,206,000
Gold balances	2,501,535
Currency balances	2,767,577

GOVERNMENTS STEADY.

The government list was steady, with a firm undertone, but dull. The '62's were a fraction higher, and about the only case in which any alteration of price occurred. The following were the closing quotations this evening:—United States currency sixes, 114¾ a 115¾; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 114¾ a 114¾; do. do., coupon, 115¼ a 115¼; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 110¾ a 110¾; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 110¾ a 110¾; do. do. 1864, do. do., 110¾ a 110¾; do. do., 1865, do. do., 111¼ a 111¼; do. do., 1867, registered, January and July, 111 a 111¼; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 110¾ a 110¾; do. do., 1867, do. do., 112 a 112¾; do. do., 1868, do. do., 112¾ a 112¾; do. fives of 1881, funded, registered, 103¾ a 103; do. do. do., coupon, 103¾ a 103; do., ten-forties, registered, 107 a 107½; do. do., coupon, 110¼ a 110½.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES DULL.

The market for the Southern State bonds was about as dull as it could be without being stagnant. The Tennessees were rigidly steady, the South Carolinas firm and the Missouris heavy, if not weak. The Virginias were strong for the various kinds, with a larger inquiry for the old bonds and deferred scrip, following advices from Wheeling stating that Western Virginia shows a more accommodating disposition in the matter of assuming a share of the old State debt, the State authorities having of their own accord recently revived the subject with a view to an equitable settlement. The firmer feeling in North Carolinas continued. The following were the closing quotations for the Southern list:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 65½ a 66; do. new, 65¾ a 66; Virginia, ex coupon, 56 a 59; do. registered stock, old, 45 a 50; do. sixes, consolidated bonds, 55¼ a 56; do. sixes, deferred scrip, 16 a 18; Georgia sixes, 75 a 78; do. sevens, 85 a 88; North Carolina, ex coupon, 32½ a 33; do. funding, 1866, 22 a 24; do. do., 1868, 21 a 23; do. new, 16 a 17; do., special tax, 13 a 14; Missouri sixes, 94 a 95; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 92 a 93; Louisiana sixes, 60 a 62; do. new, 55 a 60; do. levee sixes, 60 a 63; do. do. eights, 70 a 80; do. do. eights, 1875, 80 a 85; do. Penitentiary sevens, 65 a 68; do. railroad eights, 70 a 80; Alabama fives, 60 a 65; do. eights, 85 a 92; do. eights, Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, 85 a 90; South Carolina sixes, 51 a 58; do. new, January and July, 30½ a 30¾; do. do., April and October, 28½ a 29; Arkansas sixes, funded, 57 a 60.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The earnings of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad compare as follows:—

Month of January, 1872	$439,780
Month of January, 1871	365,174
Increase over last year	$74,606

THE RAILROAD BONDS.

The railroad bonds continued fairly active, but were not so uniformly strong. There were further dealings at advancing prices in the Boston, Hartford and Erie firsts, plain and guaranteed, the former selling at 40 and the latter closing at bid. The following were the bids at the end of the call:—

New York Cen 6s, 1865	96	Gt West 1st m, 1888	95
New York Cen 6s, 1867	94¾	Gt West 2d m, 1893	92
New York Cen 7s, reg	91	Quincy & Tol 1st, 1890	91
New York Cen 6s, sub	91	Ill & So Iowa 1st m	91
New York Cen 7s, 1876, 1st	103	Gal & Chic extension	103½
Erie 1st m, ex	101	Gal & Chic 1st m	100½
Erie 2d m 7s, '79	98¾	Chi, R I & Pacific	102¾
Erie 7s, 3d m, '83	96¾	Mor & Essex 1st m	102
Erie 7s, 4th m, '80	95	Mor & Essex 2d m	95¾
Erie, N Y & E 1st m	97	Ogd & Tol s f	102
Hud R 7s, 2d m, s f, '85	106	New Jer Cent 1st m	104
Hud R 7s, 3d m, '75	101	Pitts, F W & Chi 1st m	104½
Harlem 1st m, 7s	102	Pitts, F W & Chi 2d m	96
Harlem con mtge 7 s'6s	102½	Pitts, F W & C 1 p c'd bds	110
Alb & Sus 1st 7s	103	Clev & Pittsburg 1st	98
Alb & Sus 2d bds	92	Clev & Pitts 2d m	95¾
Alb & Sus 3d bds	89	Clev & Pitts 4th m	94
Mich Cen 1st m 8s	117	Chic & Alton	98
Mich So & N I 1st m	100	Chic & Alton 1st m	104½
Mich S & N I 7 p c	104	Chic & Alton income	98
Lake Shore 7s, coup to '85	99¾	Ohio & Miss 1st m	99¾
Cin R R guar by Ken	102	Ohio & Miss con	36
Union Pac 1st m	97½	Ohio & Miss 2d m, con	46¾
Union Pac land gr	85	Peoria & Rock Isl 1st m	94½
Un Pac land 7s	87¾	Peoria & Bureau Cty 1st m	94½
Un Pac 7s, 1st m, '76	100	Pacific Mail RR bds	92
Sterling 6s 20 m, reg	87	St Louis & Iron Mt 1st m	93
Atlan & T H 2d m inc	72¾	Mil & St Paul 1st m	93
Chic & N W s f	99	Mil & St Paul 1st m s f	106¾
Chic & N W con bds	85¾	Mil & St Paul 1st m	93¾
Chic & N W 7s sub bds	74¾	Mil & St Paul 1 & M D	93¾
Chic & N W int m	76	Mar & Cin 1st m	98
Han & St Jo land cts	102	Chic & Mil 1st m	94½
Han & St Jo con	98	Ind & Chic 1st m	76
Ind, Bloom & West 1st m	108	Chic & Ind C 1 for 1st m	89¾
Ind, Bloom & West 2d m	108	Cin, Sand & Cl 1st m	98
Ind, Bloom & West, 2d m, 108		Ind, P & W, Bellefon	96¾
Tol & W 1st m, St L div	90¾	N Jers & N Haven 6s	99¾
Tol & Wab 2d m	58	Evan, Hend & Ev 1st m	60
Tol & Wab sterling bds	86	Evan, Hend & Ev 2d m	47
Tol & W cons con	89¾	Cedar F & Minn 1st m	92

STOCKS UNSETTLED AND LOWER.

The stock market took it for granted that the war with England on the subject of the claims for indirect damages to be presented to the Geneva commission was indefinitely postponed, and, in the buoyancy resulting from this peaceful prospect for the future, there was a sharp advance in prices as soon as the board got together. This impression was naturally not entertained by many operators, who think it impossible that the grave matters in dispute can be amicably settled; but it found friends enough to give a strong tone to the market throughout the morning. But as the confidence was suddenly disturbed and weakened by the discovery that Mr. Daniel Drew, who, it will be remembered, was reported ill with a cold yesterday, was seriously attacked with pneumonia to-day and unable to leave his residence at Union square. The ever suspicious character of speculative people had taken the first report to be one of those little stratagems so often employed to vary the market in the favor of interested parties. Hence it was not until his indisposition was positively asserted to be as serious as pneumonia that Wall street began to "discount" the worst that could happen to the venerable leader of so many hard-fought campaigns on the Stock Exchange. The anxiety extended to the many brokers with whom the "puts" of Mr. Drew had been deposited as margin for their customers' transactions, the possible complications and confusion that would follow his demise looming up in unpleasant prospect. The validity of these contracts has not been either affirmed or denied in any legal process as yet; but, while they are generally regarded as binding and valid, they are not capable of immediate enforcement against the estate of the signer in case of his decease, the law allowing so much leisure to the executors in the winding up of his affairs. We sincerely trust, of course, that Mr. Drew will not make the first precedent for the settlement of these legal points, so often discussed in Wall street, and that to-morrow shall see him in the street as well as ever; but his absence and reported sickness, however misconstrued may have been the former and exaggerated the latter, had the effect of thoroughly depressing the stock market this afternoon, and converting its early strength and buoyancy to weakness and dejection. The chief features were Northwestern, Wabash, Pacific Mail, Reading, Rock Island, Lake Shore, Union Pacific and Erie, the closing prices being quite generally the lowest of the day. Erie was a direct exception to the rest of the market, and closed at the best price of the day. In the miscellaneous shares Canton sold at 84½, the election coming off to-morrow at Baltimore; Consolidation Coal dropped to 55¼ and Quicksilver advanced to 31.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	*Lowest.*
New York Central	96¼	97⅞
New York Central scrip	95⅝	96⅛
Erie	31¼	29½
Reading	115	114½
Lake Shore	91⅜	90¾
Wabash	76⅛	75⅛
Northwestern	75	74⅛
Northwestern preferred	92⅝	92
Rock Island	112¾	112
St. Paul	56⅝	56¼
St. Paul preferred	74¾	74⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	47⅝	46
Union Pacific	39	38¼
Hannibal and St. Joseph	59	49¾
Western Union Telegraph	72¾	71⅞
Pacific Mail	69¾	69

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, Feb. 6—10:15 A. M.

$25000 US 5's, '81, c	106¾	100 shs Pac M SS Co	59¾
10000 US 5-20, c, '64	110¾	do	59⅝
10000 US 5-20, c, '65	111¾	do	59¾
2000 N Car 6's, old	32¼	do	59⅝
10000 Louisiana 6's, old	61	do	59¾
5000 NY 7's bon loan, r	107	do	59¾
1000 Brooklyn 6's, w l	94½	do	60
5000 NY 6's, '87	94½	do	60
11000 Cen Pac gold bds	102¾	do	60¼
5000 do	102¾	do	60⅛
1000 do	102¾	do	60¾
10000 Union Pac 1st m	93⅝	5000 West U Tel	72½
1000 do	93⅝	do	72⅝
2000 C & I C 2d m	93	do	72¾
1000 Gal & C & Id m	103½	do	72⅝
11000 C & R I & P 7's	103½	100 Adams Ex Co	93
2000 N J Cen 1st m	104½	300 U S Express Co	75
2000 Ohio & Miss 1st	99¾	100 do	65¼
5000 Ohio & Miss 2d	86⅝	200 N Y C & H R	98¾
4000 Mil & St P 1st	94¾	100 Erie R R	31¼
5000 C & A 1st	95	600 L S & M S R R	86⅝
2000 Chic & Mil 1st m	91¾	200 Chic & N W	76¾
10000 Rock Isl & P 1st	93	100 do	74⅝
1000 W U Te 7's conv	86¾	100 do	74⅝
200 do	86	100 New J Cen R R	111¾
250 Jersey City 7's w i	100	50 Ohio & R I R R	112
3000 Cleve & Tol n bds	88	500 do	112½
5 shs Park Bank	154	45 C, C, C & I R R	88¾
50 Fourth Nat Bk	110	50 do	88¾
500 Ten Cent of Md	37	200 Mil & St Paul R R	86¾
200 do	36½	100 do	76¾
200 do	36¾	100 Del, L & W R R	105
100 Canton Co	85	100 do	105¾
1000 Quick M Co	30¼	200 S, Har & Erie	93
1000 do	30¾	100 Ohio & M R R pf	75
100 do	30⅝	300 Norris & R R	92¾
100 do	31	500 Un Pac R R	39
1200 do	31	100 do	38¾
1100 do	31½	100 T, W & W R R	78¾
100 Mariposa M Co	2	200 St L & I M R R	68¾

12:15 and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$20000 US 6's, '81, c	115¾	$5000 U S 5-20's, r, '67	111
6000 US 5-20, r, '62	116¾	5000 US 5-20, c, '67	112
20000 do	116¾	65000 US 5's, 10-40, r	107
1000 US 5-20, r, '64	110¾		

One o'Clock P. M.

$3000 S C 6's, n, Jan & Jy	80	100 shs Pac M SS Co b c	59¾
12000 Cen Pac gld bds	102¾	250 do	59¾
5000 U Pac RR 1st	92⅜	5 U S Express	64½
1000 C P 7's, l g b	82¾	40 N Y C & H R R	98¾
10000 do	82¾	200 do	98¾
1000 U Pac 10's, inc	87¾	400 Erie R R	30¾
100 Chic & N W s fund bds	98¾	400 Harlem R R	115
2000 Chic & N W 1st m	98¾	850 L S & M S R	86⅝
100 shs Mar Coal Co	22	200 do	86¾
100 Canton Co	84¾	400 Chic & N W R R	74¾
100 do b c	85	100 Chic & R I R R	112¾
300 do	84	100 Col, C & I C R R	89¾
200 Con C of Md	38¾	200 St L & I M	68¾
200 do	38¾	100 do	68¾
500 do	38	100 H & St Jo R R	50
100 do	35¾		

CLOSING PRICES—5 O'CLOCK P. M.

Western Union	71¾ a 71¾	N'western pf	91¾ a 92
Pacific Mail	69 a 69¾	Rock Island	112¾ a 113
N Y Cen com	97¾ a 98	St. Paul	56¾ a 56⅝
N Y Cen scrip	95⅜ a 95⅝	St. Paul pref	75 a 75¾
Erie	31¾ a 31¾	Wabash	75¾ a 75⅝
Reading	114¾ a 114¾	Ohio & Miss	46¾ a 46¾
Lake Shore	90¾ a 91	Bos, Har & Erie	5¾ a 4
Union Pacific	38¾ a 38⅝	Han & St Jo	49¾ a 50
Pittsburg	91¾ a 91¾	Han & St Jo pf	67 a 67¾
Northwestern	74¾ a 74¾	Col, C & Ind Cen	23¾ a 25

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

TUESDAY, Feb. 6—6 P. M.

ASHES.—The market continued moderately active and very firm. Pots sold at from $8 75 a $9 25, and pearls at $11 a $11 50.

CANDLES.—The market for most all descriptions remained quiet and unchanged. Adamantine candles were in moderate request, but the sales were small and unimportant. We quote:—Sperm, 34c. a 35c.; patent do., 44c. a 45c.; stearic, 28c. a 29c.; paraffine, 25c. a 26c.; adamantine, 15c. a 17c.

COPPER.—The market continued quiet, but steady. The sales were about 200,000 lbs. of lake at 23½c. a 23¾c. cash, and 25¾c. for latter part of month, the market closing firm at the higher price.

COFFEE.—The market remained quiet for all descriptions. There were no sales reported, but holders demanded full prices. We quote:—Cargoes Rio, ordinary, 16½c. a 16¾c.; fair, 17c. a 17¼c.; good, 17¾c. a 18c.; prime, 18¾c. a 18¾c., gold, in bond, sixty days; Maracaibo, 20c. a 21c.; Laguayra, 19¼c. a 21c.; St. Domingo, in bond, 14c. a 14½c.; Java, 28c. a 24c., gold, duty paid.

COTTON.—The demand for cotton on the spot has been only moderate, and principally for export. Rates advanced ⅛c. per lb. For future delivery there was a good demand at ⅛c. higher prices. The sales reported on 'Change to-day sum up thus:—

	To-Day.	*Last Evening.*	*Total.*
Export	268	...	268
Consumption	317	110	427
In transit	...	469	469
Total	1,325	579	1,904

—Included in the above are 275 bales to arrive—For future delivery deals low middling the sales have been as to-day:—Last evening: February, 100 at 22 11-16c., 100 at 22¾c., delivered after 12 M.; 200 at 22¾c., 100 at 22 11-16c., 100 at 22¾c.; March, 700 at 23 1-16c., one at 23c., 100 at 22 11-16c., 100 at 22¾c.; April, 200 at 23 1-16c., one at 23c., 100 at 23 1-16c., 100 at 23¼c.; May, 500 at 23 1-16c., 100 at 23¼c., exchanged—c. paid to exchange; 100 at 23 7-16c., 100 at 23¾c.; June, 100 at 23¼c., exchanged—c. paid to exchange. To-day:—February, 100 at 22 11-16c., 300 at 22¾c., notice after 1 P. M.; 200 at 22¾c., 300 at 22¾c., 100 delivered 8th at 22 11-16c., 100 at 22¾c., 400 at 23 1-16c., 100 at 23¼c., 200 at 23¾c., 100 at 23 5-16c., 1,000 at 23¾c., 200 at 23 3-16c., and at 23¼c.; April, 400 at 23¼c., 100 at 23 9-16c., 200 at 23 1-16c., 100 at 23¼c.; May, 500 at 23¾c., 100 at 23 11-16c., 100 at 23¾c.; June, 100 at 23¼c., 100 at 23 13-16c., 200 at 23¾c.; July, 100 at 24c.—total, 5,800 bales. Grand total, 12,900 bales. Rates on cotton to foreign ports closed as follows:—To Liverpool, by steam, 9-16d.; by sail, 5-16d. To Havre, by steam, 1c., gold; by sail, 1c. To Hamburg, by steam, ¾c., compressed. To Bremen, by steam, 1c., gold, compressed. To Baltic ports, by sail, ¾c. a 1c., gold.—The total receipts at the ports sum up as follows:—Galveston, 704; New Orleans, 2,147; Mobile, 2,938; Savannah, 8,205; Charleston, 1,822; Wilmington, 241; Norfolk, 1,246; Baltimore, 1; Boston, 1,000; Philadelphia, 250; total, 18,554; this day last week, 15,536; this day last year, 28,608. We quote:—

	Uplands.	*Alabama.*	*New Orleans.*	*Texas.*
Ordinary	20¼	20¾	20¾	20¾
Good ordinary	22¾	22	22¾	22¾
Low middling	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
Middling	24	23¾	23¾	24
Good middling	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾

The receipts are based on cotton running in quality not more than one fair grade above or below the grade quoted.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Receipts, Flour, 5,414 bbls.; wheat, 400 bushels; corn-meal, 24,450 pkgs.; corn meal, 250 bbls.; rye, 150 bags; malt, 15,000 bushels; barley, 2,000 do. The flour market ruled quiet but firm. Shipping grades were in moderate request, but there were few to hold at full prices. The market closed dull for sale grades. The sales were about 11,000 bbls. Rye flour was quiet but steady. Small sales were made within the range of our quotations. Southern flour remained quiet. There was no change in prices. The sales consisted of about 800 bbls. We quote:—

Superfine State	$4 75 a $5 50
Extra State	5 75 a 7 00
Choice do	7 10 a 7 50
Superfine Western	4 75 a 5 25
Extra do	5 50 a 6 00
Extra Wheat do	7 10 a 9 50
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 50 a 6 90
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	7 00 a 7 75
Family do	8 00 a 9 00
St. Louis low extra	5 15 a 5 75
St. Louis extra, straight	6 25 a 7 25
St. Louis choice do do	7 50 a 8 00
St. Louis choice family	9 00 a 11 00
Rye flour	4 50 a 5 50
Southern low grades	5 25 a 5 50
Southern extra	5 75 a 6 00
Southern superfine	6 25 a 6 50
Southern choice	6 75 a 7 00
Corn meal, Jersey	3 50 a 3 75
Corn meal, Brandywine	3 75 a 4 00
Buckwheat	4 00 a 4 05
Canadian	5 25 a 6 50

Wheat was in limited demand, but held very firm at $1 58 a $1 59 for No. 2 spring, $1 60 a $1 61 for No. 1 spring, $1 62 a $1 63 for amber winter, $1 64 a $1 65 for white winter, $1 66 a $1 67 for amber Michigan, and $1 68 a $1 69 for white Michigan. Rye was quiet and steady at 85c. a 86c. for Western. Barley was dull and nominal at 90c. a 95c. for two-rowed State, and $1 05 a $1 10 for four-rowed State. Barley malt was quiet and steady at $1 30 a $1 35 for Canada. Corn was in good demand and 1c. higher. The sales were about 100,000 bushels at 55c. a 55¾c. for Western, 55c. a 55½c. for State, and 55c. for new white and 57c. for new yellow Southern. Oats were steady and moderately active at 40c. a 40½c. for Western and 41c. a 42c. for State. Barley and barley malt were in fair demand and steady. The sales were about 40,000 bushels at 55c. a 55½c. for Western, 55c. a 56c. for State, and 55c. for two-rowed State. Rye was quiet and steady at 85c. a 86c. for Western and State. Corn-meal was steady at $2 60 a $2 65 for Western, $2 65 a $2 70 for Brandywine, and $2 70 a $2 75 for Pea and Jersey. Buckwheat was in fair demand and steady at $3 50 a $3 60. Barley malt was quiet and steady at $1 30 a $1 35.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, Pork, 189 bbls.; beef, 122 packages; cut meats, 1,551 do.; lard, 1,259 bbls. and tierces. The market for mess pork was only moderately active but steady at yesterday's prices, although closing with a lower feeling. The sales were 5,000 bbls. for March at $14 25 a $14 30, and 1,000 bbls. for May at $14 25. February held at the same price. In prime mess about 250 bbls. sold at $13 50 for old mess, and $11 75 for old prime mess. Prime mess was in good demand, especially for Western, and prices were firm. Sales of 250 boxes Cumberland, 47 lbs. average, at 6 c.; 250 boxes do. light at 6¼c.; 100 boxes short clear at 7¼c.; 250 boxes short rib at 7¾c.; 250 b'xes of long and short clear at 7½c. At Milwaukee 500 boxes Cumberland cuts and short rib at 6¼c. Beef remained quiet and firm, but unchanged. Small sales aggregating about 100 bbls. were made at prices within the range of $8 a $11 for mess, $10 a $12 for extra mess, $15 a $18 for prime mess tierces and $28 a $30 for India mess tierces. Beef hams remained quiet but unchanged. Small sales were made within the range of $23 a $24. Cut meats were quiet, but firm, at 5c. a 6¾c. for smoked shoulders, 10c. a 12c. for smoked hams, 5¾c. a 6¾c. for dry salted shoulders, 9¾c. a 10c. for pickled hams, 5c. a 5¾c. for do. shoulders, 6c. a 8¾c. for do. bellies and 15c. a 16c. for sugar cured and smoked hams. Lard—The market for Western was only moderately active, owing to the firmness of holders. Sales 500 tierces at 9¾c., a 9 5-16c. for fair and 9¾c. for prime; also 250 tierces for the month at 9¾c., 500 do. on private terms, 200 do. for March at 9¾c., 1,500 do. for April at 10c. a 10¼c., and 500 do for May at 10¾c. City lard was dull at 9¾c. a 9¾c. for steam and kettle, with sales of 200 tierces within the range.

RICE continues in fair request at unchanged prices. The sales have been 40 tierces of Carolina at 8c. a 8¾c., 150 bags Patna at 7¾c. a 7¾c., and 275 bags Rangoon at 6¾c. a 6¾c.

SUGAR.—The market to-day has been dull and nearly nominal. The transactions were small, most dealers evincing no disposition to do business. Prices for all kinds remained without noticeable change. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to fair refining, 8c. a 9¼c.; fair to good fair refining, 9c. a 9¾c.; good to prime refining, 9¾c. a 9¾c.; fair to good grocery, 9¾c. a 9¾c.; prime to choice grocery, 9¾c. a 10¼c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 9c. a 11c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 7½c. a 9¾c.; melado, 8½c. a 9¾c. Havana—Nos. 10 to 12, 8¾c. a 9c.; do. 13 to 15, 9c. a 9¾c.; do. 16 to 18, 10c. a 10¾c.; do. 19 to 20, 12c. a 12½c.; do. white, 11¾c. a 12¾c. Porto Rico—Common to prime refining, 8¾c. a 9¾c.; fair to choice grocery, 9¾c. a 10¾c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 7¾c. a 9c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 9¾c. a 9¾c. Manilla—Superior and extra superior, 7¾c. a 8¾c.

SEEDS.—Linseed continues in good demand at full prices. The sales reported on 'Change to-day were:—3,800 bags per Edith Warren, at $2 50, gold, 60 days; 3,300 bags per Himalaya at $2 50, gold, 60 days, and 1,000 bags from store, at $2 50, gold, 60 days. Clover has also been in good demand and about steady. The sales aggregate 2,600 bags at 10¾c. a 10¾c. for Ohio, and 11¾c. a 11¾c. for Indiana and Michigan. Timothy was dull and nominal at $3 50 a $3 75. Domestic fancied nominal

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

CONTINUED FROM SEVENTH PAGE.

no longer profitable for merchants or manufacturers to employ ships to carry freight when the vessels became liable to war risks. I have here one or two facts which I should like to lay before the honorable and learned gentleman in order to show the way in which this has been operating. When he has heard them he will see what a cruel satire it is to say that our laws have been found sufficient to enforce our neutrality. I hold in my hand an account of the foreign trade of New York for the quarter ending June 30, 1860, and also for the quarter ending June 30, 1863, which is the last date up to which a comparison is made. I find in that the total amount of the foreign trade in New York for the first mentioned period was $32,000,000, of which $62,000,000 were carried in American bottoms and $20,000,000 in foreign. This state of things rapidly changed as the war continued, for it appears that for the quarter ending June 30, 1863, the total amount of the foreign trade in New York was $88,000,000, of which $25,000,000 were carried in American bottoms and $63,000,000 in foreign. The change brought about being that, while in 1860 two-thirds of the commerce of New York was carried on in American bottoms, in 1863 three-fourths was carried on

IN FOREIGN BOTTOMS.

You see, therefore, what a complete revolution must have taken place in the value of shipping and what has been the consequence—that a very large transfer has been made of American shipping to English owners, because the proprietors no longer found it profitable to carry on their business. A document has been laid on the table which gives some important information on this subject.

And then he goes into the details, bringing the figures at that time down to 1863. The book from which I have read Mr. Cobden's words is a book which was published with a view to public information preceding this very treaty, and which was circulated everywhere, and of which I have no doubt not only the British government but all her representatives here had copies before this treaty was considered and acted upon. It is the very valuable book of Mr. Beaman, which was printed in the winter of 1870-71, and covers the statement of this whole case. In this book of his he again sets forth in the strongest language not only the actual damage to our vessels as a ground of claim, but also all the indirect, as they are sometimes called; but more properly the direct national and consequent damages growing out of these acts, and he states them much in the way that Mr. Cobden does, only, perhaps, in a more summary and concise manner. He states them as grounds for consideration and

GROUNDS FOR CLAIM

on the part of our government. I shall read only one clause of this, because I am asking the indulgence of the Senate to make these remarks:—

The escape of and burning by the Florida, Alabama and other vessels greatly increased the hopes and expectations of the insurgents, and on that account the contest was very much prolonged. That contest cost the United States $3,000,000,000. Let any one think of that amount and make his own estimate of how much less the United States would have required to expend if the Queen's proclamation of neutrality had never been issued and if the Florida and Alabama had never escaped from Liverpool. In this connection, remember that a large number of United States war vessels were for four years employed in seeking to prevent the escape of some Florida or Alabama from a British port or in vainly searching for her over the ocean, and remember that these same United States vessels could have been used more effectually to close the Southern ports if they had not been needed for this other purpose. These damages to the nation can only be approximated; but their existence is certain, and the amount is monstrous.

Mr. EDMUNDS—This, then, is the record evidence we have which demonstrates beyond any reasonable cavil not only that the letter and text of the treaty fairly includes the making of these claims—I do not say the paying them, that is one of the matters which we agreed to arbitrate; it may be that they will be decided against us, that is another question—but the right to make these claims and have the fair and unbiased judgment of the tribunal of arbitration upon them, is found in the very letter of the treaty. It is found in the fact that for years the English government and nation had had notice of the fact that these damages were occurring; had

HAD NOTICE OF THE FACT

that they were a part of the claim and part of the ground for reimbursement which the people of the United States thought was a just and proper ground for reimbursement. Now, Mr. President, what does this mean? It would look almost like a pretext for revoking the treaty or a contrivance to exert an external influence upon the arbitrators prejudicial to our case before them. If the government or Parliament of Great Britain were to assume the attitude imputed to them by the press reports; if it be the fact let us say amen, and

ENTER INTO NO MORE TREATIES

with Powers who are so ready and willing to break them, and be ready at the proper time to vindicate the honor and enforce the just claims of our country. Contrary to the plain meaning of this treaty on another topic, as well as to the universal understanding of the American government and people, the Confederate loan has been made the subject of a claim on the part of British subjects before the Commissioners sitting at Washington, and the judgment of that body has been taken upon it, happily, in favor of our own government; but it remains, if the fact be as asserted, for the British government to fly in the face of its most solemn stipulations because we make a claim which its own statesmen had pointed out which our own statesmen had expounded and upheld, which had been made public everywhere and which was brought directly to the notice of that government

IN THESE VERY NEGOTIATIONS,

and which it had, by unmistakable language in the treaty, agreed to have tried and decided. But if the motive of the English nation, in its supposed attitude, be the other one I have mentioned, namely, to exert an

INFLUENCE FROM WITHOUT ON THE TRIBUNAL

at Geneva, and as it may be called to prejudice or overcome the jury through clamor and passion, then the sooner that fact is known the better for all parties concerned. I am reluctant, Mr. President, to believe that either of these alternatives exists, but in view of the known history of these affairs, it is almost impossible to imagine any other, if, indeed, the whole report is not a newspaper canard, as I trust in the interest of peace and honor it may be. If, however, upon obtaining this information, which I hope we shall ask for, it shall appear that these reports are true, it will be a subject for earnest consideration, and steps of

PREPARATION AND PRECAUTION

should be taken, in order that our honor and our just rights may be upheld. I hope, therefore, that the resolution may be adopted at this time unanimously.

At the conclusion of Mr. Edmund's remarks Mr. Morton obtained the floor, but gave way to Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., who said it was a very extraordinary thing that the Senate should be asked to pass a resolution of this character, assuming upon no other basis than mere newspaper report that Great Britain intended to repudiate a solemn treaty. If the United States desired to provoke a breach of the treaty no more effectual way to do it could be found than that to

INSULT GREAT BRITAIN.

The British Parliament had not yet met, and we had no true worthy information whatever that the British government did not intend to stand by the treaty; yet the Senate was asked to pass a resolution assuming that the treaty was to be revoked.

Mr. EDMUNDS replied that the British newspapers reported that the government had

THE MATTER UNDER CONSIDERATION;

and, as to the meeting of Parliament, this was a matter which did not necessarily require Parliamentary action at all. His resolution was merely an ordinary resolution of inquiry which assumed nothing, and he did not see why it should excite the senator's astonishment.

Mr. TRUMBULL inquired as the last clause of the resolution, undertaking to state the ground upon which the revocation of the treaty was contemplated, did contain an assumption, and said it was shocking that, upon a question which threatened the peace of two of the greatest nations of the world, one of these nations should be taking action upon what might prove to be a mere newspaper canard.

Mr. EDMUNDS said that, to relieve the mind of the Senator (Mr. Trumbull), he would strike out the last clause of the resolution, beginning with the word "unless," which was done.

WRONG TO US, DISGRACE TO THEMSELVES,

Mr. CAMERON, (rep.) of Pa., chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations.—Mr. President, I do not know why this resolution is offered. I cannot imagine that the government is in possession of any such information as the resolution calls for. I have no idea that the British government is going to repudiate the treaty, or any part of it, and I would not be the first to suppose that they would be guilty of an act of such wrong to us and dishonor and disgrace to themselves.

The regular order was then called and Mr. EDMUNDS gave notice that he would call up the resolution to-day.

THE JAPANESE AND MORMONS.

Minister De Long and the Embassy Publicly Received at Salt Lake by Mayor Wells—An Address of Welcome—Banquet to the Orientals—Decline to Visit Brigham Young on the Ground of Etiquette—The Domestic Grievances of the Territory.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 5, 1872.

The Japanese Embassy visited the City Hall this morning in carriages, and were received by Mayor Wells and the committee, who escorted them to the Council Chamber, where a number of distinguished gentlemen were present. They were all there, except Iwakura, the Ambassador Extraordinary, who is still confined to his room by indisposition. The party was accompanied by United States Minister Charles E. De Long, Hon. Charles Wolcott Brooks, Japanese Consul at San Francisco and attaché of the Embassy, and Mr. Rice, interpreter of the United States Legation.

MAYOR WELLS' ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Mayor Wells delivered an address of welcome in behalf of the people of the city. As the honored representatives of a friendly nation they would not find palaces here which they will see elsewhere, for this is a community of pioneers dwelling in the heart of the Continent. Its life and achievements have been wrested from the desert during the last twenty years. He alluded to the history of Japan and the present efforts to surmount the former barriers of exclusiveness, and to place their country in closer commercial and diplomatic relations with our own. Again, he assured them of our welcome and distinguished regard.

MR. DE LONG REPLIED,

expressing the gratification of the members of the Embassy for the kind reception and friendly feeling existing between them and ourselves. They regretted the absence of the Chief Iwakura, the Ambassador, who had been deprived of a great pleasure. He still hoped to meet them.

GREAT HANDSHAKING SCENE.

Thereupon the ceremony of introduction and the customary handshaking took place, which was borne unflinchingly by the Japanese. Governor Woods, Secretary Black, Judges McKean, Hawley and Strickland, members of the Legislature, General Morrow and a large number of officers in full uniform from Camp Douglass, and a number of prominent citizens were then introduced. After a brief conversation the Japanese returned to their hotel. Subsequently they visited the Tabernacle, but

DECLINED TO PAY BRIGHAM YOUNG A VISIT,

as etiquette would not permit it. To-night they visit the theatre to see Stetson in a sensational play, and to-morrow the official visit will be made to Camp Douglass, where all honors will be shown them by General Morrow.

The Supreme Court of the Territory will be visited on Thursday.

THE CITIZENS' BANQUET.

The citizens are preparing a grand banquet to Mr. De Long and the principal members of the Embassy, which are likely to remain here several days yet, as the blockade of the Union Pacific is yet unbroken.

Over two thousand signatures are attached to the endorsement of Judge McKean, which goes on by the first mail to President Grant.

The affirmation of the United States Supreme Court of the decision of the Judges here on the jury question gives complete satisfaction to the Gentiles.

The Mormon and Jack Mormon delegates of the Constitutional Convention were unanimously elected yesterday. The vote was heavy, to show a large population. The Gentiles will nominate a straight city ticket to-morrow. All the federal officials paid their respects to Minister De Long this afternoon.

A "Thin" Demand for Judge McKean's Removal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6, 1872.

Delegate Hooper, of Utah, has received the following, dated Salt Lake, February 5:—

A mass meeting of 2,000 citizens of Salt Lake City and county was held here on Saturday, to select delegates to the Constitutional Convention, with a view to the admission of Utah into the Union. Nineteen delegates were elected—namely, ten Mormons and nine prominent Gentiles. During the meeting the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That it is the candid opinion of this large assembly that Chief Justice James B. McKean, in many of his official acts and especially in refusing the bail recently asked for by the Deputy United States District Attorney, J. L. High, under instructions from Washington, has manifested so unwise and oppressive a spirit, and so misused the power of his office that his judicial course richly merits condemnation, and his removal is asked for in behalf of justice and equal rights for all.—Elias Smith, Chairman; E. W. East, Theo. M. Kean, Secretary.

LOUISIANA.

Examination of Governor Warmoth.

Astounding Charges of Fraud and Corruption—Speaker Carter a Good Tammany Man—Collector Casey's Jobs—Plot to Make the State Democratic.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 6, 1872.

Governor Warmoth reappeared before the Congressional Committee of Investigation to-day, and was kept on the witness stand for seven consecutive hours, which, with the six hours yesterday, make a total of thirteen hours consumed in receiving his evidence. His examination to-day was of the most searching and critical character, each member in turn putting him through the most trying cross-examination. The result of the two days investigation shows clearly that Warmoth has not only right on his side, but that he is master of the situation, and by far the ablest man of all those connected with the pending contest. His testimony and that of the opposite side, taken last week, make a complete history of the troubles agitating this State, and bear out the former statement of your correspondent, that the whole fight is a tempest in a teapot, brought about by the politicians in a scramble for control. In cross-questioning a deal of partisan feeling was manifested, the democratic members straining every nerve to make a point for their party, and the republicans using all their ingenuity to protect their interest. Both sides came out of the action bruised and battered, and Warmoth, fighting both he fighting simply his own battle, showed clearly that in all the corruption and bad government both republicans and democrats were hand and glove. In his statements about President Grant he was guarded and extremely cautious, charging that the main cause of the trouble was to be attributed to him, and whether his action was intentional or unintentional he could not say; but he thought Collector Casey's relationship and Grant's personal dislike to him naturally made him favor Casey, and that Casey has grossly misled him. He showed clearly that the brains and money used against him were

FURNISHED BY FEDERAL OFFICIALS,

and that the removal of these officials would restore harmony in the republican party, and re-establish confidence in his administration. Taking up the leaders of the opposition, who are raising under cover of reform, he created a sensation by charging under oath the corruption then are guilty of, beginning with Mr. Carter, the leader, he charged that for his influence as Speaker of the House in procuring the passage of a bill granting aid to the Mobile, New Orleans and Texas Railroad, of which Oakes Ames, ex-Governor Morgan and Secretary Delano are large owners, he was made attorney for said road at a salary of $10,000 a year, and has received the first year's salary without doing an hour's work. This he secured by pocketing the bill after its passage, and refusing his signature until his demand for reward was granted. He is also attorney for the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Western Railroad, at an annual salary of $5,000, doing no service except to blackmail the company in such a manner as to compel them to retain him in their service. He was also pecuniarily interested in the Louisiana Levee bill, the Levee Shed bill and Gulf Steamship bill, all before the Legislature while he was Speaker. He also showed that during one session, while Carter was Speaker, the House of Representatives cost the State nearly eight hundred thousand dollars, an average of $1,300 for each member, the session lasting only sixty days. Some of the members of

THE LEGISLATURE ACTING WITH CARTER,

and who are now crying reform, drew as much as six and seven thousand dollars for mileage alone. A man named Ray, a member of the Senate and a prominent reformer, received $546,000 in State bonds in aid of a railroad bill he passed through the Legislature. The State is now paying $40,000 a year interest on these bonds in default of Mr. Ray's payment of the same. Ray also received $70,000 for revising the State statutes. He framed the bill and had the same passed in the Legislature. He also acted as champion of the Louisiana Levee Company in the Legislature, and after the passage of the bill was made President of the company, at an annual salary of $10,000. He is also contractor for the building of a new State House, the bill authorizing the same having passed the Legislature by his aid.

Mr. Herwig, a Deputy Collector of Customs and a member of the State Senate and another reformer, is an incorporator in the Levee Shed Company. Mr. Casey, the Collector of the Port, was also interested in the Levee Shed bill and was custodian of the corruption fund used to pass the same through the Legislature. He was also in the New Orleans Warehouse bill and his office was the place of meeting of the directors of the company. United States Marshal Packard,

ANOTHER REFORMER,

was a man who offered a member of the Legislature a bribe, and who caused to be proposed and introduced into the Legislature a bill providing for a Nicolson pavement, which would have cost the State $1,250,000, and which the Governor was offered $50,000 to sign. He refused the bribe and vetoed the bill.

Mr. Lowell, a United States Postmaster, the most active of Warmoth's enemies and a prominent reformer, was champion of the Ship Island Canal bill, which pocketed all the swamp land in the vicinity of New Orleans and the drainage funds of the city. The Governor refused to tell how much he is worth, but said he made $70,000 before he was elected Governor by speculation in State bonds. He presented a document showing that the Custom House people when Governorn Dunn was alive attempted a coalition with the democracy against him (Warmoth), on a basis of 80,000 black votes to 60,000 white votes. He also presented a document signed by a State Senator saying that United States Marshal Packard told him that if his party failed to oust Warmoth President Grant had promised them

MARTIAL LAW AND AN ENABLING ACT.

This Packard officially denies. He also charged the telegraph company with tampering with his despatches to Washington during the trouble.

In answer to a question by Mr. Archer he declined to say whether he would support Grant for a renomination.

Generals Heron and Longstreet will be examined to-morrow.

Since Warmoth gave his testimony the committee have been run down with persons wishing to testify, and the probabilities are that another week will elapse before the investigation is closed.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

President Orton, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, yesterday sent the following despatch to Hon. G. W. Scofield, Chairman of the Congressional Committee, New Orleans:—

It is reported to me by telegraph that a copy of a communication by Governor Warmoth to General Emory has been laid before the Committee, in which the Governor makes the following statement:—"In view of the fact that the telegraph offices are closed during the day not only here, but in Washington, and that the telegraph here is in the hands and under the control of men who sell despatches and who would not hesitate to delay them, and the danger that they may be in accord with the revolution etc." &c., &c. The managers of this company, the citizens of New Orleans and the public generally are deeply interested in the matters covered by this allegation. I respectfully ask that your committee give to this subject such special consideration as the important interests involved seem to demand, to the end that the guilty connected with the telegraph may be discovered, exposed and punished or that a groundless slander may be publicly refuted.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1872.

Custom House Reform in the Senate—The Amnesty Bill and Civil Rights—Probability of a Two-Thirds Majority To-day.

Messrs. Fenton and Conkling ran a race in the Senate during the morning hour over the question of corruption—the first in the Custom House and the latter as to charges in the port and harbor of New York. Investigation and reform were demanded by both. After this interlude amnesty proceeded in the usual windy style. Senator Sherman was the orator of the day, sustaining Sumner and amnesty both. Thurman, in reply, declared that the common law did not regulate these rights, and that those belonging to citizenship here were distinctly defined by the constitution. Morton made another speech, and that's all there was of it. After this came a brief executive session and adjournment. There seems to be a prospect that a vote may be reached to-morrow, when the probability is that Mr. Carpenter's substitute for Mr. Sumner's amendment will pass by nearly a two-thirds vote. If this be the case Messrs. Hill, Lewis, Boreman, Robertson and one or two other Southern republicans will be added to the affirmative, and Senator Sumner's yokemates, amnesty and civil rights, will receive the required two-thirds vote to enable it to be sent to the House for action.

The Education Bill on the Public Land Sales Bill in the House.

The morning hour in the House was consumed in the effort to get a vote on the redrawing of seats, which was warded off again by dilatory motions and calling the rolls until half-past one, when the Educational bill came up in regular order. This bill has been talked into a party measure, and to-day was a grand old-fashioned field day between the dead issues of slavery and freedom. Arrayed against the bill the democracy stand solid. As "from the tombs a doleful sound" came a wail from Virginia, complaining of the centralization of power by the general government. The "iron heel of tyranny" style of oratory and accusations of forcing negro equality upon the South were freely indulged in by the democratic side; while the illiteracy of the South through the barbarisms of slavery and the fact that social equality with the negro race was chargeable to themselves were dwelt upon by the republicans. The debate was spirited and rather acrimonious, lasting till four o'clock, when Mr. Perce, of Mississippi, chairman of the committee in charge of the bill, made a vigorous closing speech, and then attempted to secure a vote. A number of amendments were offered until the Speaker announced there were twenty-five pending. It was finally determined to proceed with the voting immediately after the reading of the journal to-morrow.

There are two chief objections to the measure—one only supported by the democrats and the other coming from Western men irrespective of party. The first do not oppose the bestowing the proceeds of the public lands for educational purposes, but object decidedly to the manner. They claim that if given at all it should be to the States, and the machinery by which the bill proposes to know whether the fund is used equally for the benefit of all classes is denounced as centralization. The other objection comes from those who are not disposed to give up the idea of subsidies for railroads and other internal improvements. It is urged by these objectors that the new States will be unjustly dealt with if the bill passes. This objection, touching as it does the pocket nerve, will be more likely to bring defeat than any other. With the exception of some substitutes coming from the democratic side, which will give the proposed fund direct to the States, the other amendments are chiefly matters of detail, limiting somewhat the scope of the measure. These limitations are principally that no fund proposed to be created shall be distributed to the States, either on the basis of school or illiterate population. The latter idea seems to meet with general favor. Another amendment proposes to devote the fund for the first ten years to the benefit of the reconstructed States and the Territories, as such States as shall be formed thereafter.

Serious Illness of Senator Davis.

Hon. Garret Davis, of Kentucky, after having partaken of a light breakfast yesterday, was attacked with sickness and complained of severe pains in the head. He has ever since been lying in a semi-comatose state, and is very weak from nervous prostration. Visitors generally are excluded from his chamber. His physician says if he can produce a reaction within the next twenty-four hours he shall have hopes of the patient's recovery.

The physician attending Senator Garrett Davis pronounces the crisis passed this evening, and says Davis will recover.

Appointments Confirmed.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:—Hiland R. Hulburd, to be Comptroller of Currency; W. T. Haines, Commissioner of Customs; George Gage, Collector of Customs, Beaufort, S. C.; James P. Tarrant, Assessor Internal Revenue, for Utah; Eugene Bionte, of Louisiana, Second Lieutenant Revenue Marine Service.

New Phase of the Legal Tender Question.

In the American and British Mixed Claims Commission to-day the following award in the case of William Adam vs. the United States (No 72) was made:—The Commissioners are of opinion that the matters alleged in the memorial do not constitute the basis of any valid claim against the United States. The claim is, therefore, disallowed. The above is a case of the investment by the claimant of money in American railroad stock in 1859, who now claims the difference between gold and greenbacks; or, in other words, he holds the United States responsible for $3,000 depreciation in the price of the stocks and interest accruing during that time, growing out of the passage of the Legal Tender act.

The Commission adjourned until the 16th inst.

The Hornet to be Libelled.

The Attorney General has advised the Secretary of the Treasury that justice requires that the steamship Hornet should be libelled, and the case has been referred to the United States District Attorney at Baltimore.

Prospective Marriage in High Life.

Miss Kate Riggs, daughter of George W. Riggs, the banker, of this city, leaves here Thursday evening for Rome, where she will be married immediately after Lent to M. Geoffrey, the French Minister to China.

THE TERWILLIGER INVESTIGATION.

Evidence Against the Clerk of the Senate—How Parsons Got the Printing.

ALBANY, Feb. 6, 1872.

Before a special Senate committee appointed to investigate the charges against Mr. Terwilliger, Clerk of the Senate, this evening, John D. Parsons, of Weed, Parsons & Co., testified to paying Terwilliger nearly four thousand seven hundred dollars for commissions on printing given his firm; also to recalling bills sent in and changing the amount, as stated in Mr. Gracie's affidavit, because of an error in the first bill as made out. He says that "the change in the first was made by my own son, he not being conversant with book printing when these figures were changed. I received from the foreman of my book department a statement of all the items of composition of the work for that committee. That work commenced in 1868, in the winter, when I was not in the city; I left for the South early in the spring; on my return home in the winter of 1869 it was necessary to ascertain the amount of this printing charged, and I went through the whole of that account; this printing was

BROUGHT TO US BY PIECEMEAL.

It was not a job brought all at once, it was every day's work as the committee passed along, or as the proceedings of the committee passed. We would print one edition of that work, and, in a few days probably, another edition would be called for, and we would be obliged to reset the whole of that work. In the progress of that work we had to set it at least three times, and if I am not much mistaken, we then stereotyped it to prevent re-composition. When this return was made to me I covered that whole ground. When my son made the charge he merely took the book and charged as an experiment to see how near he could approach to

WHAT WAS RIGHT,

knowing that afterwards I had to pass over the same thing and make the charge. In the making out of the bill Gracie had made out a bill according to that paper, but the bill was greater than that paper, and therefore he must have had some other memorandum, because I made no charges except what were right. That is my explanation as far as I can go from memory.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises.....	7 03	Moon rises..morn	6 15
Sun sets.....	5 25	High water...eve	7 28

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Wyoming.....	Feb 7...	Liverpool.....	29 Broadway.
City of New York	Feb 10...	Liverpool.....	15 Broadway.
Pereire.....	Feb 10...	Havre.....	58 Broadway.
Europa.....	Feb 10...	Glasgow.....	7 Bowling Green
Minnesota.....	Feb 14...	Liverpool.....	29 Broadway.
City of Washton.	Feb 17...	Liverpool.....	15 Broadway.
India.....	Feb 17...	Glasgow.....	7 Bowling Green
Republic.....	Feb 17...	Liverpool.....	19 Broadway.
Atlantic.....	Feb 24...	Liverpool.....	19 Broadway.
Anglia.....	Feb 24...	Glasgow.....	7 Bowling Green
City of London..	Feb 24...	Liverpool.....	15 Broadway.
St. Laurent.....	Feb 24...	Havre.....	58 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 6, 1872.

CLEARED.

Steamship Assyria (Br), Smith, Glasgow—Henderson Bros.
Steamship Thuringia (NG), Ehlers, Hamburg—Burchardt & Co.
Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah—Murphy, Ferris & Co.
Steamship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston—H R Morgan & Co.
Steamship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, NC—Lorillard Steamship Co.
Steamship Wm P Clyde, Scott, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Washington & Co.
Steamship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia—Lorillard Steamship Co.
Steamship Nereus, Searse, Boston—H P Dimock.
Ship Ladoga, Wiley, San Francisco—Sutton & Co.
Bark Dreaming Louise (Nor), Larsen, Queenstown or Falmouth—Tidens & Hockmann.
Bark Tempo (Ital Michelini, Cork for orders—A P Agresta.
Bark Phocean (Fr), Anequie, Bordeaux—Boyd & Hincken.
Bark Neland (Nor), Fallaksen, Hamburg—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Sirene (Nor), Reutel, St Nazaire—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Bangueran (Br), Robinson, Montevideo via Pensacola—Crandall, Bertrand & Co.
Bark McGilvery, Nickels, Matanzas—R P Buck & Co.
Bark B W Griffiths (Br), Drummond, Matanzas—J E Ward & Co.
Schr Patriot (Br), Thomas, Port Elizabeth, CGH—Geo F Bulley.
Schr Lottie J Sparrow, Linnell, Baracoa—B J Wenberg.
Schr Britannia (Br), Roy, Halifax—Moss & Ward.
Schr Franklin, Clark, Indianola—Tupper & Pettit.
Schr Kate Ranger, Martin, Jacksonville—Van Brunt & Bro.
Schr Mattie E Taber, Aldredge, Fernandina—Van Brunt & Bro.
Schr Ida Firdsall, Johnson, Charleston—Evans, Ball & Co.
Sloop J S Blauvelt, Roberts, New Haven—Hackett & Bro.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship South America, Tinklepaugh, Rio Janeiro Jan 14, Pernambuco 20th, and St Thomas 30th, with mdse and passengers, to W R Garrison. Feb 3, had a heavy gale from WSW, lasting 24 hours, in which stove starboard wheelhouse.

Steamship Ashland, Moore, Fernandina, Feb 3, with mdse and passengers, to James Hand.

Steamship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah Feb 3, with mdse and passengers, to R Lowden.

Steamship Magnolia, Palmer, Savannah Feb 3, with mdse and passengers, to W R Garrison.

Steamship South Carolina, Peckett, Charleston, Feb 3, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship Zodiac, Chaplin, Newbern, NC, via Hatteras Inlets, with mdse and passengers, to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ship Black Prince (Swe), Rudgers, Yokohama, Oct 18, with tea, to E W Corlies. Passed Anger Nov 22. Cape of Good Hope Dec 12 and crossed the Equator Jan 14, in lon 34 W. Feb 3, lat 37, lon 72, had a heavy gale, beginning at E veering to SE and S, then to WSW and WNW, and continued to the 4th, blowing heavy with a very high sea, moderating at night; then fell calm. Was in lat 34.5 N, lon 69.0 W, spoke ship Durham, from Calcutta for New York.

Brig Sarah Eaton (Br), Jacobson, Calcutta and Saint Head, Oct 20, with mdse to Hall Brothers. Was 40 days to the Cape of Good Hope, and 70 days to Java Head; crowed the equator in lon 26 W, and was in the Gaspar Haits in 19 days, from thence 21 days, with heavy northerly gales. Feb 2, 12 miles south of Cape May, took a heavy easterly gale, lasting 24 hours.

Bark Antares, Br, Smeeth, Rotterdam via St Thomas, 15 days, with mdse to Funch, Edye & Co; vessel to Evans & Barnard; put in St Thomas for repairs, been 7 days north of Hatteras, with strong N and NE winds.

Bark Calliope (new), Anderson, Malaga, 42 days, with fruit, to Grand & Cromwell; vessel to order. Passed Gibraltar Dec 26, had moderate weather to Hatteras, from the 8th had strong northerly gales, carrying the vessel with a steady. Reports 17 days north of Hatteras.

Bark Lucia, Nordt, Antwerp, Seville, 42 days, with lead, to Funch, Edye & Co; vessel to order. Had moderate weather to Hatteras, from thence 18 days with heavy N and NW gales, with snow and sleet. Has been 3 days north of Hatteras.

Bark Pescara, Rey, Cienfuegos, 24 days, with sugar, to Rossi, Sola & Co. Had some heavy weather. Been 8 days north of Hatteras.

Brig Emporium, Rey, Wilcock, Havana, 10 days, with sugar, to master. Had moderate weather. Three days north of Hatteras. Took a N and NE gale on the 31st inst., and a heavy NW gale on the 1st inst., consisting of a variety of N, NW, and W winds.

Brig Ida, Peterson, Matanzas, 7 days, with sugar, to Jas E Ward & Co; vessel to order. Had heavy weather. Been 3 days north of Hatteras.

Brig Ellen M Foster, Br, Bennett, Table Bay, Oct 16, with wool, to Arnold Rockwell & Co. Came to Anchor Bay Nov 20, and left there Dec 1, and was in the Gaspar Straits on the 20th, where had strong gales from the eastward, with heavy rain squalls, and was driven to the westward of the Straits. Crossed the Equator Jan 1, in lon 104 E, and had strong gales from the southward, with heavy rain squalls, for one week. Was in lat 34 N, lon 69 W, on the 31st inst., and had strong gales from the NW to NNE to Hatteras, where been 2 days with fair weather.

Brig Mary Ann, Saunders, Turks Island, 12 days, with salt, to Jones & Lough. Been 10 days north of Hatteras, with strong NW and NE gales.

Brig Halcyon (Br), Dunham, Matanzas, 16 days, with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co; vessel to master. Had moderate weather; been six days north of Hatteras.

Brig Orbit, Nash, Cienfuegos, 24 days, with sugar to Lathers & Co, vessel to Simpson & Clapp. Had heavy northerly gales the entire passage.

Brig Jupiter (NG), Gustmann, Inagua, 20 days, with salt, to Darrell & Nash; vessel to order. Had heavy weather; been 5 days north of Hatteras.

Schr Storm Petrel, Haskell, Tampico, 20 days, with hemp, &c, to J S Ingram. Had fine weather to Hatteras, from thence 9 days with heavy NE and NW gales.

Schr Lottie Linwood, Eldridge, San Blas, 20 days, with cocoanuts to N E & G W Nickerson; vessel to master. Had fine weather up to Hatteras; from the use 8 days, with strong N and NE gales. Feb 2, off Chincoteague, spoke schr E B Everman, from —— for Philadelphia.

Schr Starlight (of Bath), Hopkins, Ortorias, Ja, 18 days, with pimento, to S De Cordova; vessel to H W Lond & Co; been 7 days north of Hatteras, with heavy head winds; left no vessels in port.

Schr W R Knighton, Knighton, St Andrews via Old Providence, 27 days, with mahogany, &c, to Joseph Lucas. Had heavy weather; been 7 days north of Hatteras; lost jibboom and foretopmast; left at Old Providence schr Geo Putnam, for St Andrews and New York.

Schr H V Simmons (of Provincetown), Bush, Port au Prince, 15 days, with logwood to H Becker & Co. Had moderate weather.

Schr Rebecca Ann (NS), Florian, Fajardo, PR, 23 days, with molasses, to master. Had heavy weather; been 12 days west of Bermuda's and 15 days north of Hatteras; Feb 3, lat 34 28, lon 74 10, spoke brig Chieftain, from — for Boston.

Schr James A Brown, Collins, Havana, 14 days with sugar to Spence, Montague & Co, vessel to master; had heavy northerly winds during the passage, being eight days north of Hatteras.

Schr Edward Lee, Evans, Baracoa, 12 days, with fruit to E Prieg & Co; vessel to B J Wenberg. Had fine weather to lat 30, then heavy weather. Feb 5, lat 38 39, lon 74 31, spoke brig Oliver, from Portland Prince for New York. Left in port schrs S C Noyes, G C Warren, R M Atwood, W M Baxter, for New York, waiting.

Schr Clara Woodhouse, Rugrell, Brazos, Santiago, 23 days, with wool, hides, &c, to Woodhouse, Southmayd & Budd; had heavy weather; been 9 days north of Hatteras.

Schr J A Rider, Corson, Indianola, 16 days, with cotton, &c, to Evans, Ball & Co. Had fine weather to Hatteras; from thence 6 days, with heavy N's and NW gales.

Schr Jed Frye, Landley, Jacksonville, 11 days, with yellow pine to Warren Bay. Had heavy weather; been 8 days north of Hatteras.

Schr Welcome R Beebe, Lozier, Salilla River, Ga, 8 days, with yellow pine to Wm H Decker; vessel to Evans, Ball & Co. Had heavy weather; stove foresaile deck and received other damage; been 5 days north of Hatteras.

Schr E F Hart, Hart, Darien, Ga, 8 days, with yellow pine to J W Elwell & Co. Had fine weather to the 31 inst; then took a heavy easterly gale; lost and split sails.

Schr J B Marshall, Marshall, Savannah for New Haven, 10 days with yellow pine to New Haven Sawmill Company, vessel to master.

Schr W C Gifford (of Noank), Chester, Savannah, 9 days, with yellow pine to F P Russell & Co—vessel to J D Fish & Co. Had moderate weather.

Schr Atlantic, Baxter, Virginia.

Schr M L Compton, Rogers, Virginia.

Schr H Middleton, Davis, Baltimore.

Schr N Chase, Joy, Baltimore.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

ROUND SOUTH.

Schr Helen A Bowen, Alexander, Demarara for New York, with sugar and molasses.

Schr Terapin, Wooster, Providence for New York, in tow (not previously).

Schr Sea Lark, Barnett, Portland for New York.

Schr Charles A Grainer, Portland for New York.

Steamer Galatea, Nye, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Nereus Pearse, New York for Boston.

Schr Orlando, Smith, Ferris, New York for Portchester.

Schr Amelia, Mott, New York for Oyster Bay.

Steamer Albatross, Davis, New York for Fall River.

Steamer Metis, Davis, New York for Providence.

SAILED.

Steamships Thuringia, for Hamburg; Leo, Savannah; Benefactor, Wilmington, NC; Georgia, Charleston; Isaac Bell, and W P Clyde, Richmond; Volunteer, Philadelphia.

Wind, sunset WSW.

Shipping Notes.

The bay is still covered by floating ice, but not in such large fields as it was in the earlier part of the week. The mild weather of the past two days is making it disappear quite rapidly. The steamboat Westfield, of the Staten Island ferry, on her eight o'clock trip from the island yesterday morning, had her rudder badly injured by the ice. The same boat, when off Robbin's Reef light, picked up a man named Maguire in a small boat, who had been drifting about the bay several hours. Having started from Staten Island for the Jersey shore, his boat was caught by the ice and carried up the bay.

Captain Edgar, of the ship Astronomer, which arrived 5th inst from Calcutta, states that the report of a steamtug supplying him with provisions, which appeared in several of the morning papers, is incorrect, as he had on arrival provisions enough for a month or two.

Bark Berwick (new), of Windsor, NS, is on the larger of the screw docks foot of Market street having her bottom cleaned and painted.

On the central screw dock adjoining is the tug C Vanderbilt, for slight repairs.

Italian bark Violantina, 653 tons, is on the smaller balance dock foot of Pike street, to receive a suit of yellow metal sheathing and undergo other repairs of a general nature.

Three-masted schr Potosi, 388 tons, belonging to Messrs Brugiere & Thebaud, of this city, is on the sectional dock foot of Rutgers street, to repair forefoot and slight damages received while aground on Tampico bar.

Schr L S Lovering is still on the sectional dock foot of Clinton street, being wood-sheathed.

Schr J R Lawrence, 135 tons, of Surrey, Me. is on the People's dry dock, foot of Gouverneur street, being calked and painted.

At Alison's ways, Jersey City, are the ferryboat Newark and tugs Zouave and Woodward, all for repairs of a general nature.

By the above report it will be seen that all of the large dry docks are at present unoccupied, a result due, no doubt, to the stormy weather and ice in the rivers for the past few days.

Marine Disasters.

SHIP BRITISH ADMIRAL (Br, 1256 tons), Reeve, from San Francisco Oct 8 for Calcutta, has been abandoned at sea in a sinking condition. Crew saved and taken to Hong Kong.

SHIP S G REED—The steamer dispatched from Batavia to the assistance of ship Samuel G Reed, from Shanghae for New York, ashore on the coast of Sumatra, has returned to Batavia with half of the cargo of the ship, and reports that she was leaking slightly, and would float next tide.

BARK NIPHON, Dav, from Boston for New Orleans, parted her chain in Nantasket Roads during the gale night of 3d inst; her captain went up to Boston 4th to procure a new anchor and make arrangements to recover the old one.

BARK MARY Lewes

PUBLIC EXECUTIONS.

A Brutal Negro Hung in Tennessee.

HIS SONGS OF REPENTANCE.

A Negro Hung at Charleston, S. C.

DETAILS OF THE TERRIBLE SCENES

THE EXECUTION IN TENNESSEE.

[From the Memphis Avalanche, Feb. 3.]

The good people of the quiet, pretty little town of Brownsville have for a couple of months past been anticipating a rare exhibition. It was nothing more nor less than a strictly legitimate legal hanging.

HISTORY OF THE MURDER.

The murderer is named Edmond Lee, and is apparently a full-blooded negro. His exact age is not known, but it is supposed that he is about twenty-two years old. He was reared by Mr. James Lee, a former well-known planter in Haywood county. At the close of the war he went into a neighborhood some ten miles north of Brownsville, on what is known as the Henderson Ferry road. Here, about two years ago, he first hired to Mr. Elias King, a young gentleman, for the murder of whom in October last he was yesterday hung. During the two years preceding the murder he worked for various parties in the neighborhood, but the most of the time was passed in the employ of Mr. King. A quarrelsome, turbulent negro at all times, Edmond was particularly vicious when under the influence of liquor. It was a favorite amusement to mount a horse, and, with a loaded revolver in each boot, two more in his belt and a double-barrelled shotgun in his hands, to ride over the surrounding country, cursing and threatening any one brave enough to venture to expostulate with him concerning his conduct. Upon one of these trips he had the effrontery to ride boldly into Brownsville and go galloping through its pretty streets. His impudence very properly caused his arrest, and for a time he was locked up in jail. He would have remained there for several months had not Mr. King, who, hearing of his trouble, came into town and gave bonds for his release. In these reckless rides throughout the country he would, without leave, take one of Mr. King's saddle horses, which was invariably returned the worse for bad usage.

Saturday, the 30th day of September, Edmond, who at the time was working for Mr. King, was ordered by that gentleman to take a couple of mules and a wagon and haul some cotton from the gin house to another portion of the plantation. Edmond harnessed up the mules and started about his work, while Mr. King went off to a neighbor's to attend to some private business. In hauling the cotton the mules stalled, and, like mules, utterly refused to pull. The gentle Edmond picked up a huge club, and, enraged at the obstinacy of the brutes, struck one of them—a valuable animal, purchased a few days previous by Mr. King for $250—over the nose, breaking it. Not satisfied, he pulled out a knife, and catching the brute with one hand, thrust the keen blade in its mouth, and jerking upward, cut the fleshy parts of the jaw in a horrid manner. After lacerating the poor brute he left it, and going to the other beast he mangled it in like manner. Again mounting his load he applied the "black snake" in a liberal manner to the maddened brutes, who jerked the heavy weight along at a rapid pace.

Mr. King, at the time of Edmond's experiments in surgery, was a short distance away, and although in full view of the amateur slaughter, did not, by word or deed, give any evidence that he was a witness. A few minutes after Edmond had stopped his team at the unloading place, Mr. King rode up and said, "Edmond, I hired you expressly to attend to my horses and do farm work. You have been acting wrong. When I was at Memphis the other day you got on my saddle horse and rode all over the country, looking for your brethren, whom you said you wanted to kill. Before and since then you have continually maltreated my horses and mules. Just now you have abused that team in a brutal manner, and you must quit this style of actions."

Edmond bristled up at this talk, and growled out, "Any man who says I ever abused your horses is a damned liar."

With a vivid remembrance of what he had just witnessed this insolence was too much for Mr. King to stand, and, picking up a small strip of board, he struck Edmond two sharp raps over the back. Beyond saying that he would "get even" Edmond indulged in no threats at that time, but walked surlily away.

This was late Saturday evening, and nothing more was seen of Edmond until the following Monday morning. At that time Mr. King went to the door of his residence and hallooed for Edmond, calling him by name. A few minutes later and that cheerful being put in an appearance. In response to questions he said that his back and arms were sore from the blows given him by Mr. King. That gentleman cautioned him about his future behavior and told him to go in the house where his wife was and she would dress his bruises. Edmond did so and Mrs. King bathed the sore parts in liniment, and then anointed them nicely with a healing salve. Without ever thanking or in any manner expressing his gratitude toward her for the kind services rendered, Edmond walked out of the house, and in the direction of the out of his stepfather, a negro named Charles Carter. That was the last seen of him until his arrest.

THE MURDER.

About eight o'clock that evening Mr. King, who was a man of about twenty-three years of age, and had but recently married, was lying upon a lounge near an open window, reading a paper. His left side was nearest the window and about three feet distant, while his wife sat upon the opposite or right side, busy with some sewing. While in this position, with his left arm extended in an upright direction, he was shot by an assassin—who afterwards proved to be Edmond—from the open window. But one shot was fired. It was enough, however, to have killed at least seven men if properly distributed. The bullets, seven in number, struck his left arm, shattering it terribly, and passed directly into his body, one of them going directly through and lodging in some papers in his vest pocket. Mrs. King, horror struck, screamed for a black boy stopping in the house. Before he could arrive Mr. King had, by a powerful exertion, dragged himself to the window from which the deadly, murderous shot had come. As the boy came in he said, "Lift me up," and falling back, was a corpse. An examination showed that the assassin had, owing to the height of the window from the ground, found it necessary to erect a rough scaffolding, upon which he had clambered, so as to allow him to get a sure aim upon his victim. The muzzle of the gun had been shoved inside of the window, as was evidenced from the burnt curtain that hung over the window. In the hurry of his flight the murderer had knocked down a portion of the scaffold. The following morning the Coroner was notified, and, proceeding to the scene, summoned a jury and held an inquest. Then it was developed that Edmond was missing since about the hour of the murder. A very fine riding horse, belonging to Mr. King, was also missing. From the fact that Edmond had made threats concerning the deceased it was rightfully supposed that he was the murderer. A search was made for him, but neither himself nor the horse could be heard from.

The 25th day of November Sheriff Sherman was informed that Edmond was secreted in a house near Stanton depot. Two or three deputies proceeded immediately to the place designated and found no difficulty in arresting the negro, who was securely tied and moved to Brownsville, where he has since been confined in the jail. He offered no resistance to his captors, as was expected from his known character.

A FULL CONFESSION.

When questioned concerning the murder he made a full confession, and said that his "pappy"—Charles Carter—had "put him up to do it." He said that that night, after Mr. King had struck him, his pappy told him that he must kill that gentleman. To enable him to carry out this cheerful suggestion his pappy—Carter—furnished him with an unloaded rifle. Carter told him to mould eight bullets with a set of moulds which he gave him, and then to put the eight in at one load. Edmond mouthed seven, and as Carter had placed powder in the gun, poured them in and fastened them down with a wad. He pointed the gun on the gun and told him to take good aim. After doing him Edmond was to take the horse, which he did, and afterward, and was to go to Carter's house, where he would be furnished with sufficient money to enable his returning to Texas, the penitentiary of which State was carried and, as stated above, but Edmond, instead of going to Texas, went in a northeasterly direction, and finally sold his horse to a planter living near the Tennessee river. With the proceeds of the sale he came to this city, and stopped for a week or two enjoying himself and spending his money. Wishing to see a little more living at Stanton's he went there, never seeming to think that he would be wanted for the murder—a crime which he had committed. His return sealed his fate.

TRIAL AND CONVICTION.

The Grand Jury [illegible] being in session [illegible] finally [illegible] and [illegible] with [illegible] the [illegible] was [illegible] in [illegible] the [illegible] negro. The [illegible] and [illegible] was [illegible] into effect, with [illegible] as above [illegible].

WHERE HE PASSED HIS LAST.

When [illegible] he [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] confidence, and [illegible] the death sentence hanging over [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] amusement, and [illegible] contented [illegible] with a certain [illegible] and praying, with a [illegible] to a more liberal indulgence in the [illegible].

A LITTLE TOO LATE.

After the death sentence was passed upon him he was removed to a secure [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

9 WEST 30TH ST., A PROTESTANT WELSH WOMAN as experienced cook; recommended by her present employer. Apply before 12 M.

32 RECTOR ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG LADY as plain cook; not backward in washing and ironing.

32 WEST 44TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference.

46 PERRY ST., REAR.—AN COMPETENT COOK IN A boarding house; understands meats and pastry; good references.

57 WEST 37TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE WOMEN in a private family; one as cook; the other as waitress; willing to go together or separately; reference to present employer, at whose house they can be seen.

124 WEST 13TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, IN THE rear.—A Protestant woman as cook in a private family; no objection to a short distance in the country.

126 8TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., ROOM 2.—A RESpectable young woman, 25 years of age, as cook, wash and iroaer and to take care of the house, in a small family; wages not so much an object as a good home; good references.

134 EAST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS.—Two girls to live together; one as plain cook, washer and ironer; the other to do upstairs work and waiting; will go in the country; good references.

147 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook and assist with washing; has good references; no objections to city or country.

160 EAST 42D ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 3d avs., store.—A respectable woman as good plain cook in a private family or private boarding house; would do the coarse washing; best city references.

202 WEST 19TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESpectable young girl to cook, wash and iron; best city reference.

292 1ST AV., NEAR 17TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED young woman as first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; references if required. Call for two days.

203 AV. A, BETWEEN 13TH AND 15TH STS., IN the bakery.—A German girl as cook and will assist in washing and ironing.

207 WEST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—An experienced woman as excellent cook; would do the coarse washing of a small private family; best references.

210 WEST 27TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer; best city references; no objection to a short distance in the country.

221 EAST 21ST ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—As first class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, meats and game; all kinds of jellies, cream and cake; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

226 WEST 18TH ST. PLACE.—A RESPECTABLE woman as first class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, both French and English; soups, fish, meats, creams and desserts of all kinds; is an excellent baker; would take entire charge of a kitchen if required; no objection to go a short distance in the country; her last employer can be seen.

235 EAST 54TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTable woman as good cook, washer and ironer; good reference.

236 EAST 39TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A RESPECTable woman as plain cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; good city references.

236 WEST 54TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK and to assist with the washing and ironing, or would do housework; best city reference.

241 WEST 33D ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL as cook in a private family or hotel.

241 EAST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small family; is a good baker; good reference; city or country.

241 WEST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good cook, washer and ironer; will go a short distance in the country; city reference.

248 WEST 41ST ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK.—A RESpectable woman as cook; good reference. Can be seen for three days.

254 WEST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A Scotch girl, lately landed, as good, plain cook; first class washer and ironer; willing and obliging; city or country.

263 WEST 47TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS good cook; will assist in washing and ironing; excellent baker; good city references.

288 3D AV., BETWEEN 22D AND 23D STS.—A RESpectable woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; good city references.

307 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST class cook; no objection to a private house; best references.

317 EAST 9TH ST., FRONT BASEMENT.—A COMpetent woman as first class cook and baker; no objection to a private boarding house; city reference.

321 7TH AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small family; best city reference.

329 EAST 11TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—An English (Protestant) woman as first class cook; best city reference. Can be seen until engaged.

336 EAST 22D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS MOST excellent plain cook; has eight years' experience and best reference from her last employer. Call for two days.

337 WEST 38TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—AS good plain cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen Wednesday and Thursday.

397 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first class cook or laundress in a private family; good city references.

413 WEST 33D ST., CANDY STORE.—A RESPECTable young woman as first class cook; excellent washer and ironer; city or country; good reference.

416 EAST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker; can do all kinds of cooking in a private family or boarding house, city or country. Call or send address to ANN MEHARN.

422 EAST 12TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV., IN THE store.—A competent woman as cook, by the day or week; can cook in German, French or American styles; best city references.

446 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A girl as first class cook; best city reference as to capability from last place.

497 7TH AV.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK; perfectly understands her business; has first class references. Also a respectable young girl as chambermaid or to take care of children; would like to go in the same house.

507 WEST 15TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family or boarding house; good references.

611 GREENWICH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Call for two days.

621 7TH AV., THIRD FLOOR.—FIRST CLASS FRENCH female cook in a private family; good recommendation. Apply in the hair store.

694 2D AV., NEAR 38TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESpectable Protestant woman as cook in a first class family; is a very competent woman; understands everything connected with cooking; best reference. Boarding house keepers need not apply.

980 2D AV., FANCY STORE.—AS COOK IN A PRIvate family; good cook, washer and ironer; or to do housework in a small family.

1,039 2D AV., NEAR 55TH ST.—A YOUNG WOman to cook, wash and iron; best city reference. Call for two days.

1,055 3D AV., BETWEEN 62D AND 63D STS.—TO do plain cooking, washing and ironing; all sorts of pastry; good city references.

Chambermaids, &c.

11 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress; able to make herself useful in any way; has some knowledge of hairdressing.

25 ORCHARD ST., ROOM 22.—TWO SISTERS, neat and tidy, in a private family; one as chamber maid and the other as cook, washer and ironer; references.

32 PEARL ST., F. X. SCHEDLER'S RESTAURANT, opposite Fredcke Exchange.—A well educated German girl as chambermaid, for which she is competent in every respect; speaks French fluently.

41 SPRING ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress, will take upstairs work; another girl will take general housework.

47 WEST 15TH ST.—A SWEDISH GIRL TO ASSIST as chambermaid and waitress; speaks English; references from last employer.

52 AV. A.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL IN A private family to take charge of children or chamberwork; can speak German, French and a little English; good reference.

85 HENRY ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES chamberwork and waiting or general housework in a private family; good references.

97 CHERRY ST., ROOM 15.—A RESPECTABLE chambermaid and waitress; must be a good seamstress and fond of children; a Protestant preferred; wages $12 a month; good reference. S. STEGAN.

115 WEST 15TH ST., REAR.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO make herself generally useful in the work of a private family; good reference.

132 N. SIXTH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; has good reference from last place.

155 WEST 21ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; must be willing to assist in washing; best reference required.

156 EAST 40TH ST., BY 4TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress; good reference.

158 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; must be willing to assist in washing; good reference.

159 WEST 3RD ST.—WANTED, IN A SMALL FAMily, a respectable woman as chambermaid and waitress; must be willing to assist in washing; good reference required.

161 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; must be willing to assist in washing; good reference.

161 EAST 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; two years' city reference.

168 EAST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; must be willing to assist in washing; good reference required.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

201 EAST 62D ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A young girl to do chamberwork or cooking; good references.

201 EAST 62D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO chamberwork and fine washing or chamberwork and waiting; good city references.

202 WEST 45TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; can be seen at her present employer's.

208 WEST 28TH ST., FIRST HALL, BACK ROOM.—A young woman as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in washing and ironing; five years' city or country reference. Call to-day.

215 5TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID IN A FIRST class hotel; thoroughly understands her business. Call on or address M. S., all the week.

218 WEST 35TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable young woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; city reference.

221 EAST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; good city reference.

221 1ST AV., TWO PAIRS OF STAIRS, FRONT.—A young woman as chambermaid or waitress; no objection to assist with washing and ironing; best reference if required. Can be seen for two days.

224 EAST 35TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid and waitress or to do chamberwork and sewing; no objection to children; two years' reference.

245 WEST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid and seamstress or children's nurse; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

251 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; best city reference. Call for two days.

286 3D ST., BETWEEN AVS. C AND D.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and to do sewing.

303 WEST 42D ST.—A YOUNG AND COMPETENT girl as chambermaid and waitress.

311 EAST 42D ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A YOUNG GERman girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress.

313 EAST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A young girl lately landed to do upstairs work and assist in housework and mind children.

331 7TH AV., REAR BUILDING.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid; no objection to a private boarding house. Address M. H.

362 WEST 43D ST., CORNER 9TH AV.—A YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and waiting; best city references.

424 EAST 16TH ST., ROOM 8.—A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress, or for general housework in a small family. Call or address.

504 6TH AV., THIRD FLOOR.—A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress

557 7TH AV., CORNER 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; excellent city reference from last employer.

603 EAST 6TH ST.—AN AMERICAN GIRL TO DO chamberwork and plain sewing or as nurse; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would prefer a religious family.

633 2D AV., BETWEEN 34TH AND 35TH STS.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; city reference.

987 1ST AV., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOMS.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; can do fine washing, ironing and fluting; best city references.

1,116 3D AV., BETWEEN 65TH AND 66TH STS.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and to take care of children or to do chamberwork and waiting in a small family; good reference if required.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION AS chambermaid and plain seamstress in a private family; good city reference. Call for two days at the Infant Home, 51st st. and Lexington av.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, A SITUATION IN A private family as chamber and parlor girl or waitress; best references given. Address A. F. T., station A, Boston.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

3 MADISON ST.—A GIRL WHO UNDERSTANDS dressmaking as seamstress in a respectable family. Call or address.

110 WEST 39TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A FIRST class dressmaker wants to go out by the day; can make walking suits and evening dresses in every style; can make boys' and girls' clothes and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on three machines. Can be seen for two days. Ring the third bell.

122 WEST 20TH ST., BASEMENT DOOR.—A COMpetent dressmaker by the day or week; thoroughly understands all kinds of family sewing. Call or address.

122 VARICK ST.—A DRESSMAKER, THOROUGHLY competent in all its branches, would like a few more engagements to go out by the day, or would take work; would take machine.

146 WAVERLEY PLACE.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSmaker would like a few more engagements by the day; good city references.

160 WEST 25TH ST.—A STYLISH CUTTER AND fitter will accept of a few engagements by the day; has all the latest styles; refers to leading families of the city; terms reasonable. Call on or address O. R. D.

166 WEST 32D ST.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES A few engagements in first class families; is an experienced cutter and fashionable trimmer. Call on or address DRESSMAKER.

215 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A competent dressmaker, who understands operating, cutting and fitting, would like a few more customers by the day.

230 EAST 54TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSmaker wishes a few more customers to go out by the day; can cut and fit all kinds of ladies' dresses. Address Miss D.

232 WEST 19TH ST.—A SEAMSTRESS IN A PRIvate family; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; will assist with chamberwork if required. Call or address for two days.

252 EAST 33D ST.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES A few more engagements by the day or week; is a good fitter and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can furnish a Wheeler & Wilson's machine if required.

255 WEST 25TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—AS FIRST class seamstress in an American family; willing to take care of growing children.

255 EAST 49TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER desires a few more engagements to go out by the day; has the latest styles and patterns; understands Wheeler & Wilson's and Wilcox & Gibbs' machines.

338 EAST 26TH ST., ONE FLIGHT OF STAIRS UP.—A respectable girl, with good city reference, to do sewing; will take in machine work or go out by the day.

419 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AV. AND AV. A.—A respectable young girl to do general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer; best city reference from last employer.

448 WEST 26TH ST.—A GERMAN GIRL WANTS A few more customers where she can go by the day to do all kinds of family sewing; understands dressmaking and how to operate; best references.

451 4TH AV.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER wishes more customers, by the day or week.

951 3D AV. AND 57TH ST.—AS SEAMSTRESS; UNderstands dressmaking and family sewing; Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines.

1,126 2D AV., NEAR 59TH ST.—A COMPETENT dressmaker desires the patronage of a few more ladies for dressmaking or family sewing.

A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER, WHO HAS BEEN several years with the leading dressmakers of Paris, wishes a permanent position as cutter and fitter in a fashionable establishment of New York; she speaks English perfectly. Apply to Mlle. A. VAN GRIES, 19 Bleecker st.

A DRESSMAKER, OF EXPERIENCE AND TASTE, DOwishes the work of a few more customers at her own home; particular attention given to the remodelling and making over of dresses; terms reasonable. Address BETA, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,255 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE YOUNG lady, with good references, a situation as dressmaker and seamstress in a first class family; would not object to travel or go a short distance in the country. None but first class families need address E., Post office, Brooklyn.

General Housework, &c.

96 EAST 40TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, REAR HOUSE.—A [illegible] as a competent girl to do general housework; must be a good cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.
MARGARET KEFFE.

125 GREENWICH AV.—A RESPECTABLE AMERIcan [illegible] to do general housework in a small private family; good references. Call this day.

147 WEST 16TH ST.—A GIRL LATELY LANDED from the country, to do housework or to take care of a baby in a small family.

158 EAST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL WOULD LIKE a few more engagements by the day, in a private family, to assist in housework; can operate on a machine. Call as a FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER.

226 7TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS GENERAL [illegible] in a small family.

228 SULLIVAN ST., ROOM 4.—A YOUNG GIRL TO [illegible] housework in a small private family; [illegible] reference from last place. Call this week.

241 WEST 52D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO [illegible] with the washing and ironing; [illegible] references.

245 [illegible] A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO [illegible].

244 EAST 58TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—[illegible] to do housework in a small family; [illegible] Call on or address.

250 WEST 37TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO housework in a small private family; good reference.

319 EAST 37TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT.—A [illegible] to do housework in a small family; [illegible] washing and ironing.

324 WEST 16TH ST.—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; [illegible] city reference.

336 EAST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLY [illegible] to do housework; [illegible].

350 WEST 52D ST., BASEMENT REAR.—A PROtestant [illegible] to do housework in a small family.

350 [illegible] A FIRST FLOOR, A [illegible] to do housework in a small family; [illegible] reference. Call for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

General Housework, &c.

377 EAST 47TH ST., NEAR LEWIS.—A RESPECTable girl to do housework in a private family, where she can have a good home; city reference.

428 EAST 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general house or chamber work. Apply for two days in the store.

455 WEST 15TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTable woman to do housework in a small family; is willing and obliging; good city reference.

554 7TH AV., BETWEEN 39TH AND 40TH STS., IN the store.—A respectable girl to do housework in a small family; Jewish family preferred.

843 3D AV., FIRST BELL.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO do general housework in a small family. Call for two days.

1,112 2D AV., IN THE DRY GOODS STORE.—A young girl in a small family to do general housework.

1,397 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D sts.—A respectable girl to do general housework in a private family.

A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOMAN, WITH A child, in a private family, to do the general work; can sew on machine, wash, iron &c.; wages not so much an object as a good home. Address HOUSEWORK, box 223 Herald office.

AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN, WHO IS TRUSTworthy and reliable, wishes to do general housework in a small American family; is an excellent washer and ironer; can do plain cooking; will be found a competent person in that capacity; unexceptionable city reference given. Address M. A., box 134 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,255 Broadway.

Housekeepers, &c.

10 TILLARY STREET, BROOKLYN.—A YOUNG lady of genteel birth and pleasing address would like a position as housekeeper in a gentleman's family. Any persons wishing to engage can address Miss HOLMES for one week.

15 HERBERT ST., WILLIAMSBURG.—A LADY, AGED 25, alone, and having but few friends, fully competent, as housekeeper where she could have a good home and kind friends; is a good seamstress; or would go with a dressmaker; has her own Grover & Baker sewing machine; or would like a position in a fancy store; understands lace work; can be trusted in every respect; references given and required. Address Mrs. S. A. DEY.

85 EAST 47TH ST.—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A HOTEL, or any position of trust, by an American woman; has had many years' experience. Address HOUSEKEEPER.

101 25TH ST.—A YOUNG WIDOW AS HOUSEKEEPER or to instruct in music and English branches; no objection to the country; no trifler need apply.
Mrs. HOWARD.

105 WEST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW lady as housekeeper, or companion for an invalid; is capable of taking good care of her; best city reference if required. Call or address for two days.

148 LUDLOW ST., IN THE BASEMENT STORE.—Two ladies, strangers in this city, as housekeeper and seamstress, and to make themselves generally useful; a comfortable home more of an object than wages. Call for three days.

413 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN WIDOW lady as housekeeper in a middle-aged gentleman's family. Mrs. MORTIMER.

480 WEST 22D ST.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT GIRL as housekeeper and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting; highest references; no objections to the country.

528 BROOME ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable French lady as housekeeper in a basement house.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT AS HOUSEKEEPER OR companion for an invalid lady; reference given as to respectability and capability. Address Mrs. WHITNEY, Brooklyn Branch Herald office.

A WIDOW, 27 YEARS OF AGE, HAVING A CHILD, would like a situation as housekeeper or would do the work of a small family; first class reference furnished. Address Mrs. W. R., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,255 Broadway, for three days.

A YOUNG WIDOW, AMERICAN, WOULD LIKE A position as housekeeper or companion to an invalid; first class reference furnished. Address Mrs. ELWOOD, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,255 Broadway, for three days.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF INTELLIGENCE AND refinement, a situation as housekeeper for a widower; would be willing to take the entire care of two or three children. Address, stating when and where an interview may be had, S. E. ADDAMS, Post office, Brooklyn.

Laundresses, &c.

57 WEST 18TH ST., REAR.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNdress; understands all kinds of fine washing, pulling, fluting and laces; best city references.

117 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as laundress in a private family; city or country; excellent reference from last employer.

123 WEST 19TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., SECOND story.—A laundress wishes washing at her house, where satisfaction will be given; also French fluting in the neatest manner.

124 WEST 40TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes the washing of a few gentlemen or of a small private family; understands French fluting. Address.

131 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable girl as laundress or to do upstairs work and fine washing; good reference from last place; the country preferred.

133 WEST 33D ST., REAR, FIRST FLOOR.—A RESpectable widow wishes families' washing; understands French fluting, polishing and pulling.

133 WEST 58TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable woman, fully competent, wants the washing of a few gentlemen at her own house.

153 WEST 24TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTable colored woman wishes some ladies' and gentlemen's washing to do at her own home; is a first class laundress.

190 MULBERRY ST., IN THE CANDY STORE.—A respectable widow woman wishes to go out by the day to wash or clean.

238 EAST 41ST ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable woman to go out by the day to work, or would take washing at her own home.

251 WEST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as laundress or to do housework; [illegible] city reference from last place. Call for two days.

331 WEST [illegible] ST., ROOM 10.—A RESPECTABLE [illegible] first class laundress would like work at home, or is willing to go out by the day.

460 WEST 23D ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family. Can be seen at present employer's.

603 2D AV., CORNER 33D ST., SECOND FLOOR.—As first class laundress in a private family; lived three years in her last place; best city references.

684 3D AV., CORNER OF 43D ST.—A COMPETENT woman to go out by the day washing and ironing or housecleaning.

Nurses, &c.

27 WEST 30TH ST.—NURSE WANTED, TO TAKE charge of two children of 5 and 7 years old; must be thoroughly competent to instruct them in the rudiments; one understanding the object system preferred.

66 CHARLES ST., BETWEEN BLEECKER AND 4TH sts.—A respectable Scotch woman, with good reference, as monthly nurse. Call all the week.

115 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG American girl to take care of a child and do chamberwork.

160 WEST 24TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTable girl, lately arrived from Ireland, as nurse and plain sewer. Call for two days.

210 EAST 2D ST., THREE STAIRS UP.—A SPANish girl, who speaks English, as children's nurse, waitress or chambermaid; good city reference. Call for three days.

225 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, experienced in the care of children, as nurse. Call for two days at present employer's, where she has lived for four years.

236 EAST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; can make all kinds of children's clothes; best city reference.

239 WEST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to take care of children and do light chamberwork; best city reference.

327 EAST 34TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG [illegible] as chambermaid; good city reference.

329 EAST 56TH ST.—A GERMAN WOMAN, OF A pleasant and kind disposition, as nurse to an invalid [illegible] Call on or address Mrs. A.

343 WEST 15TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs., [illegible] A respectable woman as nurse.

344 EAST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO take care of a baby; would assist in chamberwork; is a good plain sewer; city reference.

382 3D AV., BETWEEN 25TH AND 26TH STS., [illegible] respectable widow to take care of a baby; best reference.

458 4TH AV., CORNER 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE [illegible] to take care of children; best city reference.

656 3D AV., NEAR 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE girl to take care of children and do plain sewing.
Mrs. KELLEY.

1,369 3D AV., BETWEEN 75TH AND 76TH STS., [illegible] A respectable woman as first class [illegible] to take charge of an infant and lady or children; [illegible] city reference. Call or address.

WANTED A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible] Address A. B. [illegible] Herald office.

Waitresses, &c.

13 CARMINE ST., FIFTH HOUSE, WEST SIDE.—A [illegible] of chambermaid and waitress; must be a good [illegible] and be willing to assist in washing; wages $12 a month; good reference required. Apply from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. [illegible] where she has lived for four years.

26 EAST 30TH ST.—A COMPETENT PERSON AS [illegible] to a private family; good reference required. Apply this day from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

50 VANDAM ST., REAR HOUSE.—A RESPECTABLE [illegible] reference.

208 WEST 37TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A [illegible] to do housework in a small family; [illegible] reference. Call for two days.

220 EAST 29TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl as first class waitress, or to do chamberwork and waiting, with a private family; first class city reference. Call for two days.

221 EAST 21ST ST., A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as first class waitress; would be last with chamberwork; best city reference. Call or address for two days.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY WISHES A SITUATION to go to Liverpool or London as waitress for her passage. Address J. E., Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

Miscellaneous.

40 8TH ST., ST. MARK'S PLACE.—A SITUATION BY a widow lady fully competent to fill the position; best references. Call on or address Mrs. E. FINCH.

316 8TH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young German girl in a confectionery store or bakery; speaks perfect English.

WANTED BY TWO GIRLS, A SITUATION OF ANY kind in a family going abroad this spring; are not particular whether they are both in one family or two, provided both families are going at the same time; wages no object; first class references given. Address E. G. B., station A, Boston, Mass.

Intelligence Offices.

GERMAN SERVANTS.—FOR ALL POSITIONS, CAPable and trustworthy, constantly found at 323 Bowery, entrance on 1st st. Mrs. LOWE.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

AN EDUCATED AMERICAN LADY DESIRES AN ENgagement as visiting governess, amanuensis or reader; testimonials furnished satisfactory. Address A. G. E., station D, Bible House.

A GERMAN LADY, CAPABLE OF TEACHING MUSIC, is desirous of a few more pupils and a few ladies to play duets. Apply at 305 East 55th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AN ENGLISH LADY WISHES TO FILL UP SOME spare time in teaching English branches, French and music; has patience and experience; good reference. Address PATIENCE, Herald office.

A LADY PROFESSOR OF MUSIC WOULD LIKE TO engage with a family and give her services on the pianoforte in consideration for board. Address PIANO, box 142 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,255 Broadway.

A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY, PLAYS AND SINGS well, is very domesticated and energetic, wishes situation as housekeeper in widower's family; no objection to the country; references. Address AMETIA, box 142 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,255 Broadway.

LESSONS GIVEN IN ALL THE ENGLISH BRANCHES, Drawing, Painting, Wax Flowers, Photograph Coloring, Penmanship; Letters written. 165 Sixth avenue.

MILLINER.—WANTED, AN ENGAGEMENT, BY A first class milliner, lately arrived from Paris; the very best references. Address A. W., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,255 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A LADY OF EDUCATION WANTED—NOT YOUNGER than 20, willing to work herself into our business. Apply, with references, after 11 o'clock, to McMENANT & CO., second floor, 735 Broadway.

ANGELL'S TURKISH BATHS, LEXINGTON AV., CORner of 25th st.—Wanted, a healthy, intelligent, industrious American French or English girl, as chambermaid and waitress; must be well recommended.

A COLORED COOK—MUST BE GOOD BREAD AND biscuit maker, and assist with washing and ironing. Apply at private boarding house 308 West 14th st. Ring basement bell.

A GIRL, 14 OR 15 YEARS, TO MIND A BABY AND make herself generally useful. Call, with reference, at 608 West 37th st., northwest corner of 11th av.

A GOOD MILLINER WANTED—FOR A BROOKLYN establishment; permanent situation. Apply at J. W. & E. CHISHOLM'S, 447 Broadway.

A FIRST CLASS GERMAN COOK, WITH BEST CITY references, in small private family, without washing. Call at corner of 59th st., and 3d av., in the bakery.

GIRL WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must understand her business and have good recommendations. Apply at 63 Morton st., basement door.

LADIES WHO ARE GOOD READERS WILL BE PAID a salary of $30 to $15 per week. Call at 1,149 Broadway, up two flights of stairs, front office.

LADIES—WORK FURNISHED AT HOME TO PAY for Weed's and Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines on monthly instalments. NEW YORK MACHINE STITCH COMPANY, 45 Bleecker st.

NURSE WANTED—ONE COMPETENT TO TAKE charge of an infant eight months old. Apply after 9 A. M. at 229 East 11th st.

NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A TIDY, active girl as nurse and chambermaid; must have city reference. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock at 491 West 22d street.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID IN a private family of two. Address 28 East 22d st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY A GIRL to do general housework. 104 Milton st., Greenpoint.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; good city references. Apply at 132 East 32d st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK, ONE WILLING TO assist in the washing and ironing. Apply at 28 West 51st st.

WANTED—AT 40 WEST 19TH ST., A COMPETENT cook, with good city reference. Apply from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN TO take a baby to her house. Apply at No. 6 East 45th st., near 5th av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON AS COOK, washer and ironer in a private family. Apply at 50 West 55th st.

WANTED—A WAITRESS; ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS fine washing; the best reference required. Apply at 82 West 57th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Call at 423 West 31st st.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A CHAMBERmaid, who will assist in washing and ironing. Apply at 284 West 32d st.

WANTED—A WELL RECOMMENDED GIRL TO DO general housework. Apply at 325 West 29th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, ABOUT 16 OR 17 years old; one used to taking care of children. Apply at 200 9th av., near 22d st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CHARGE OF an infant through the day and sleep at home. Apply at room 169 Coleman House.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WASH, IRON AND DO GENeral housework in a small family; good wages. Apply at 271 Skillman st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GOOD WASHER AND IRONER. CALL during this day at 325 West 57th st., between 8th and 9th avs. Good references required.

WANTED—A HEALTHY WET NURSE, WITH A good fresh breast. Inquire at 61 West 50th st., between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning.

WANTED—AS COOK AND TO ASSIST IN WASHING and ironing; city reference required. Apply at 25 West 26th st., between 10 and 12 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, in a private family; must be a good washer and ironer and plain cook. Apply at 58 West 55th st.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress and to assist with the washing and ironing. 214 East 14th st.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY OF TWO, A NEAT, GOOD girl to cook, wash and iron. Apply, with reference, at 114 East 56th st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A GOOD cook, washer and ironer; best city reference required. Apply at 159 East 39th st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE TO COOK AND DO [illegible] washing and ironing; the other to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Apply at 329 West 45th street.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GERMAN GIRL AS waitress and chambermaid; must be willing at washing and have city reference. Apply after 9 A. M., at 48 West 49th st.

WANTED NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS; A TIDY [illegible] woman, willing to go South for two months. Apply for two days at 92 West 11th st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—EXPERIENCE CUTTERS ON LADIES' suits and cloaks; good wages to first class hands. Apply to INDESTRUCTIBLE RUFFLE COMPANY, 256 Canal st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER; a good application given in washing; best city reference required. Apply between 9 A. M. and 12 M., at 136 East 45th st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A CHAMBERmaid and waitress; a reference required to assist in the washing and ironing. Apply between 9 and 2 o'clock, at 138 West 19th st.

WANTED—A FEMALE OYSTER COOK, ONE WHO understands cooking steaks and chops, to do night work at MANON & TUTTON'S dining rooms, 169 Broadway, corner Cortlandt st.

WANTED—A WOMAN, WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands how to wash by machine and ironing by hand, to do a family washing; a female waiter also wanted. Apply between 9 and 12 at 120 East 28th st.

WANTED, PROTESTANT WOMAN, TO COOK, WASH, iron and superintend the house for a family of four; must be a good cook; a woman with a child over four years old preferred; reference required. Apply at 51 West 46th st., between 5 and 7 P. M.

WANTED—A CATHOLIC, RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS [illegible] reference as to honesty and capability required. Apply for two days at 51 West 46th st., between 5 and 7 P. M.

WANTED, THREE FRENCH OR GERMAN GIRLS; [illegible] and waiters; also a man to do general work. Apply at 9 West 31st st., between 5 and 7 P. M. or Thursday at 9 A. M.

WANTED—A WET NURSE; A STRONG AND HEALTHY [illegible] of woman, with a fair supply of new milk, can find a situation in a private family; good wages and good reference required. Apply to Mr. THAYER, Seventh st., corner of Lexington av., between 3 and 5 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS GOOD PASTRY COOK [illegible] Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION [illegible] as porter in a store; [illegible] reference. Call this week at 238 West 13th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A YOUNG MAN, 19 or 20 years old; has some experience in farming. Address 1,093 2d av., near 56th st., grocery store.

AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN DESIRES A situation in a wholesale house, to learn the business; is willing and capable. Address, for three days, ANXIOUS, station D.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS O

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 LARGE, ELEGANT FRONT ROOM AND TWO HALL Rooms, with closets, toilet, with first class Board, in the spacious brown stone residence 217 West Fourteenth street.

1 OF THE MOST BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED APARTments in the city, with private table and attendance. Apply at Worth House, 202 Fifth avenue, fronting on Madison square.

1 BLOCK EAST FROM CITY HALL, FRANKFORT House, corner Frankfort and William streets, on the European plan; gentlemen and their families find rooms, house open all night.

1 BLOCK FROM BROADWAY, 18 WEST FOURTH street.—A second story front room, with or without Board; house and table first class. Table Board for ladies taken.

1 BLOCK SOUTH OF CHATHAM SQUARE.—GRANT House, 48 New Bowery.—Large, comfortable Rooms, $5 and 50 cents per night; $2 and $2 50 per week. House open all night.

1 BLOCK AND HALF FROM FIFTH AVENUE HOtel.—A gentleman can be accommodated with a pleasant, comfortable, unfurnished Front Room, with unexceptionable Board, in private house at 156 West Twenty-third street; references given and required.

2 ROOMS NOT CONNECTING TO LET—WITH Board to gentlemen or a gentleman and wife; references. 200 Fifth avenue.

3 THIRTIETH STREET, BETWEEN MADISON AND Fifth avenues.—Handsomely furnished parlor floor Suit, on second floor, and one on third; table unexceptionable; private house; home comforts realized; reference.

4 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, FIRST HOUSE from Fifth avenue.—A large, pleasant Room, third floor, back, to rent, with Board. References.

5 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, SECOND DOOR from Macdougal street.—To let, with Board, back Room and Extension on second floor; also pleasant Rooms on third floor; neighborhood convenient and the comforts of a home guaranteed.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—WELL FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with good Board, singly or in suit; pleasant home, with home comforts. 180 Bleecker street. Table Board, $4 50.

$6 PER WEEK.—NICELY FURNISHED AND COMfortable Rooms, with Board; rooms with hot and cold water, gas, bath, &c.; house has all modern conveniences; table first class. 100 West Twentieth street, corner Sixth avenue.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK. PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH excellent Board, for families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

7 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Madison avenues.—One handsome back Parlor to let, with first class Board.

14 TH STREET, WEST, 103.—THREE ROOMS EN SUITE, two large and one small, front, on third floor; also one gent hall Room on second; house and table first class. References.

14 TH STREET (225 EAST).—A FOURTH STORY ROOM to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, in an American family; terms moderate.

15 TH STREET (145 EAST, BETWEEN IRVING PLACE and Third avenue.—Two Rooms, with Board, suitable for two or three gentlemen; $30 per week.

18 AND 20 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—VERY pleasant, sunny Rooms, en suite, second floor, to let, with Board. Also very desirable Rooms, en suite, fourth floor, suitable for married couple or party of gentlemen.

19 EAST FORTY-NINTH STREET.—ELEGANTLY furnished Suit, private table if required, and Rooms for one or two gentlemen or a married couple, with Board.

21 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Two handsomely furnished front Rooms on second floor; closets, hot and cold water, fire, gas; private table if desired; highest references; terms moderate.

23 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—HANDSOME and newly furnished Rooms, singly or en suite, with or without board, for gentlemen or families with no children; house thoroughly clean; terms reasonable; no light housekeeping.

24 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, NEAR BROADway.—A front Room, with Board, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen who like to room together; references exchanged.

27 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVEnue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to let on second and third floors, front, with first class Board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or parties of single gentlemen; reference required.

33 D STREET, 210, EAST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED alcove Room, second story, front; also third story front and hall Room, with Board; modern improvements; few boarders; reference.

36 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Sixth avenue.—Two pleasant front hall Rooms to rent, with or without Board, to gentlemen; references required.

37 WEST THIRTIETH STREET, BETWEEN BROADway and Fifth avenue.—Fine suits and single Rooms can now be obtained by select families and gentlemen, with first class Board; references exchanged.

37 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—To let, with Board, Rooms on second floor, en suite or singly.

39 EAST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—ELEGANTLY furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board; private table if desired.

39 WEST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Furnished Rooms to let to gentlemen, with Board; references required.

41 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—PARLOR, also Rooms on the second and third floors, for single gentlemen or families, with first class table.

45 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to let, en suite, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with Board. Reference.

45 SEVENTH AVENUE, TWO DOORS FROM FOURteenth street.—Furnished Rooms to let, with first class Board, suitable for single or married gentlemen; fine location.

46 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—TWO ROOMS; ONE WITH stove, suitable for two gentlemen; also a suit of sunny Rooms, with good Board. References exchanged.

48 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms, with good table and attendance.

51 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—FINELY FURnished Rooms to let, en suite or otherwise, with Board, at reasonable prices; references exchanged.

54 WEST FORTY-NINTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Rooms, with first class Board; moderate terms.

56 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, FOUR DOORS from Fifth avenue.—Two large, handsomely furnished, single Rooms, with fireplace, with Board; house and table first class.

91 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—FRONT Room and hall Bedroom connecting, with good Board, together or separately. References given and required.

103 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—AN ELDERLY WIDOW lady has a front and back Room to let, new and handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and wife, with Board for lady. Apply for one week.

107 EAST TWELFTH STREET.—HANDSOME FURnished front Rooms, closets, southern exposure, with first class Board, in a private family, with few other boarders; references exchanged.

109 WEST THIRTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Sixth and Seventh avenues. A few well furnished Rooms to let, with Board, en suite or singly; small family; unexceptionable location; references exchanged.

110 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, with Board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; house and table first class; terms moderate; references exchanged.

114 WEST [illegible] STREET.—PRIVATE and large Back Parlor, with [illegible] Rooms, in the neighborhood; superior table; prices low; references exchanged.

126 EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—$7 PER week for a large front Room, newly furnished, suitable for gentleman and wife, with Board; house and table first class.

131 LEXINGTON AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTYeighth and Twenty-ninth streets.—Rooms, with first class Board; references given and required.

136 MACDOUGAL STREET.—PLEASANT SINGLE Rooms to let, with good Board, for $6 and $7 per week; also large Rooms, $12 and $14, for two persons.

140 EAST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—HANDsome first floor Rooms, with first class Board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

141 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, with or without Board, in a small private family. References exchanged.

157 EAST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR THIRD avenue.—A few single gentlemen or gentleman and wife can obtain fine furnished Rooms and excellent Board in a select Jewish family; a perfect home guaranteed; references given and required.

159 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let, with Board, a few very pretty Rooms, with all modern conveniences, &c., to gentlemen and wife or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

209 EAST [illegible] STREET.—DESIRABLE suite for gentlemen and wife or single gentlemen.

211 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET, NEAR SEVENTH avenue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with Board, to a German family; terms $7 [illegible] per week; unexceptionable.

230 EAST [illegible] STREET.—[illegible]

243 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, [illegible]

312 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, TO LET, with [illegible]

343 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, [illegible]

349 [illegible]

620 [illegible]

A [illegible]

BOARDERS WANTED.

YORKVILLE, 200 EAST NINETY-SECOND STREET.—Two newly furnished Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Terms reasonable. Call all this week.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A GOODSIZED ROOM, WITH Breakfast, in an English speaking German family; bath, &c.; convenient, west side, above Fourteenth street. Address PERMANENCE, box 1,047 Post office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE Board, with pleasant Room, fire and gas, in a good location east side; private family or where few boarders are taken preferred. Address, giving full particulars of price, &c., E. F., box 161 Herald office.

A SECOND STORY FRONT ROOM OR ROOM AND Bedroom wanted—Partially furnished, with Board, for gentleman and wife; no moving in May; location central; state terms, which must be moderate. Address J. L. J., Herald office.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WISHING BOARD WITH genteel private family, in a handsomely furnished house near Fourteenth street, and Sixth avenue, can be accommodated by addressing SATISFACTION, box 134 Herald office.

BOARD IN PRIVATE FAMILY FOR A YOUNG LADY, employed in store during the day; location below Fourteenth street. Address box 192 Herald office, stating terms, which must be reasonable.

BOARD WANTED.—BY A YOUNG LADY, EMPLOYED with sewing during the day. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, including gas and light, L. J., POST, box 161 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,235 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED.—A SMALL FURNISHED ROOM, with Board, in the vicinity of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Address, stating locality and terms, X. Y. Z., 205 Broadway.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT A NICELY FURnished Room, in town, with a widow lady; Board for lady only. Address M. L., Herald office.

WANTED BY A LADY, A NICELY FURNISHED Room in the vicinity of Sixth avenue and Fourteenth street, with or without Board. Address, stating terms, G. C., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,235 Broadway.

WANTED—BOARD, A LARGE, SECOND STORY front or back Room, with hot and cold water, plenty of closet room, for gentleman and wife, with Board for lady only; Board not to exceed $15 or $20 per week. Address CONFIDENCE, 54 East Twelfth street.

WANTED—ONE LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, FOR man and wife, in private family; price moderate; references exchanged. Address H., box 455 Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED COMMENCING IN March, at Poughkeepsie, Rye or vicinity, for five children, two and two nurses; gentleman on Sunday; good accommodations and table indispensible; permanent if suited. Address D., box 5,487 Post office.

HOTELS.

AT ANGELL'S TURKISH BATHS, LEXINGTON AVEnue, corner Twenty-fifth street, furnished Rooms, for single gentlemen or families, with or without meals; private table if desired; house and baths open all night.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, FIFTH AVENUE, TWENTYsecond street and Broadway.—Suit of Rooms on Fifth avenue and floor newly furnished. Six to Rooms for gentlemen and transient guests. Table d'hote, $3 per day. WILLIAM C. TOMPKINS, Proprietor.

ROBINSON'S, 18 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, BEtween Broadway and Fifth avenue.—New and handsomely furnished Rooms, in suits or singly, for families and single gentlemen, with or without Board.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, 648 BROADWAY, CORNER Bleecker street, New York.—Good single Rooms, from $3 50 to $7 per week. European plan.
GEO. S. & LEWIS LELAND.

SUMMIT HOTEL, NEW HOUSE, CORNER HOWERY and Canal street. Rooms by the day, night or week; prices 50c., 60c., 75c. and $1 per night; Rooms heated by steam. B. BREDER, Proprietor.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN E. MINER, AUCTIONEER,
BY ALLEN E. MINER & BROTHERS,
late
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,
Established 1847,
SATURDAY, Feb. 10,
at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms,
95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets,
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Billiard Table, Engravings, Oil Paintings, &c. Details in time.
By order of W. Lyon, Administrator.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28,
at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms,
95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets,
Unclaimed Packages, sold for account of whom it may concern, by order of Wells, Fargo and Co.:—1 Box, marked A. H. S.; 1, E. Germaine; 1, Hosier & Co.; 1, Kilpatrick; 1, John Roberts; 1, Stewart; 1, M. Joseph; 1 Parcel, M. Alexander; 1, Michael Wells; 1 Trunk, T. E. Bowson; 1, Weatherson; 1 Case, P. C. Blake; 1, M. A. Sargent; 1 Package, Brewer, accounts; 1, Kane & Collins & Co.; 1, Mrs. T. Dreyer; 1, Samuel Bedner; 1, Mrs. G. Merrick; 1, Narraine; 1, Wm. Nemason; 1, R. H. Pugh; 1, Paulwinsoher; 1, Baron Savor; 1, S. G. Wymans; 1 Rod, L. Host.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER,
Office and Salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.
SECOND HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
OFFICE FURNITURE, &c.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell this day (Wednesday), Feb. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of Household Furniture, consisting in part, walnut Parlor and Bedroom Suits, painted Cottage Bedsteads, Hair Mattresses, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, &c.; Office Furniture, Desks, Chairs, &c.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, SACON & RAVEN, MAKERS,
WILTON, AXMINSTER, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell at auction on THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), February 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence
NO. 406 EAST FIFTIETH STREET, NEAR BEEKMAN PLACE,
all the handsome Furniture contained in said house, comprising in part,
Rosewood and walnut Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Suits, carved Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, &c.; Pier and Mantel Mirrors, China and Glassware, &c.; together with the Kitchen Furniture, with which the sale will commence.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms 108 Liberty, 111 Cedar and 38 Church streets; Horse mart 46 and 48 Church and 108 and 110 Cedar streets.
Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, &c.
This DAY, at 10½ o'clock.
WALDRON & COOKE will sell as above a very large and general assortment of second hand and new goods, including
Parlor and Library Suits;
also fine Chamber Furniture, sold in lots or separate pieces; Bookcases, Bedsteads, Hall Stands, Extension and Centre Tables; Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets; Crumbcloths and Oilcloths, Pictures, Plate, Cutlery, Crockery,
fine Oil Paintings,
being a good assortment of first class goods,
On THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock,
fine Road and Work Horses, Wagons and Harness.

ASSIGNEE SALE—THE STOCK OF GENTLEMEN'S Furnishing Goods and Fixtures in store No. 3 Park row will be sold at a bargain by assignee; must be sold this week.
A. S. DUNCOMB, Assignee.

AUCTION SALE—DIAMOND GOODS, &C., TO PAY advances.—A. M. CRISTADORO, Auctioneer, will sell this day, February 7, at 10½ o'clock, at 398 Broadway, as follows:
1 Diamond Cross, nine brilliants.
1 Diamond Cross, fifteen brilliants.
1 Gold and Diamond Bracelet, six brilliants.
1 Gold and Diamond Watch and Chain.
1 Gold Ring, two brilliants and one ruby.
To be sold to pay advances and charges. Dealers and public invited, as also all whom it may concern.

A. LUKE FITZGERALD, AUCTIONEER,
Sells THIS (Wednesday) MORNING,
Commencing at 11 o'clock,
at private residence 126 West 25th street, between 6th and 7th avenues, viz.: Magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, cost $800, used six months; Parlor suits, Centre Tables, Curtains, Carpets, &c.; Bureaus, Bedsteads, Bedding, Bedding, Crockery, Kitchen Utensils, &c.; Cooking Stoves, Easy Chairs, Sofas, Lounges, Mattresses, Beds, Bedding, &c., over $ 500 worth of first class effects; handsome Pianoforte for sale positive, in lots, catalogues ready. House open at 9 o'clock.

AUCTION SALE.—AUGUSTE MARTINES & CO., AUCtioneers.—Magnificent Household Furniture on this Wednesday, at the residence of W. H. Drake, Esq., 36 West Fifteenth street, near Fifth avenue, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Drawing Room Suits, Pianofortes, Rare Artistic Bronzes, Paintings, Engravings, Chromos, Rosewood Pianoforte, Bedsteads, Bedding, Mattresses, Feathers, Tables, Crockery, Glassware, Kitchen Utensils, &c. Catalogues ready. Sale positive. Goods now open for inspection. Sale at 9 o'clock.

AUCTION NOTICE.
We will sell
THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), FEBRUARY 7,
at 10½ o'clock,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE UNDERWRITERS,
In Pieces,
ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS,
[illegible]
FROM ASH, CARSON & CO.'S AUCTION,
CROMB CLOTHS, INGRAIN CARPETS, &c.
AUCTION SALE OF [illegible]
WM. HOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.

A LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT [illegible]

AN EXTRA LARGE SALE OF [illegible]

BY [illegible]

BY [illegible]

DRY [illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
will sell at auction,
on TUESDAY, February 13, 1872,
the valuable Property No. 68 Crosby street, southeast corner Laight, 25x100 feet.
We wish to call the attention of capitalists to the above as a very desirable investment, being opposite the Hook and Ladder House, and in close proximity to the Hudson River Railroad freight depot.
Fifty per cent may remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps and full particulars at No. 3 Pine street.

CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, 247 BROADWAY,
New York, Jan. 29, 1872.
AUCTION NOTICE.
WILLIAM KENNELLY will sell, at public auction, on Friday, February 9, 1872, commencing at half past ten o'clock A. M., in the Corporation Yard, in front of Gouverneur street, South Side, a quantity of Unserviceable, Worn out and Old Carts and Wagons, and upon the conclusion of the above similar articles will be sold at the Corporation Yard, foot of River lane, East River.
By order of
GEORGE M. VAN NOTT,
Commissioner of Public Works.

DAUCHY & JOHNSON, AUCTIONEERS, SUCCESSORS to William Withers, sell this day, at 10 o'clock, at 454 Canal street, a large assortment of genteel Household Furniture, consisting of Parlor, Dining and Bed Room Suits; Beds, Bedding, Black walnut marble top Centre Tables, Extension Tables, Bureaus, Bedsteads, hair Mattresses, Pillows, Settees, Counters, 20 to 30 tapestry and ingrain Carpets, Crockery and Silver Ware, Mirrors and everything new and necessary for housekeeping; also a lot of Office Rolling Desks, Safes, Oilcloths, &c.; also 83 unfinished black walnut Bedsteads, resting about $20 each. By order of Counsellor Bayles, of Hoboken.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
THIS DAY, February 7,
at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William st., Household Furniture, Carpets, Piano,
Feather Beds, casks Ale, Liquors, Clothing, &c.
Bar Counter, English Beer Pump, Lager Beer Ice Box, &c. Contents of Parlor, Bedroom, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture. Also Marshal's sale, four casks Ale, Bourbon Whiskey, new Carpets, lot Clothing, &c.
JOHN H. HILLIER, Marshal.
Also mortgage sale, one handsome black walnut Bedroom Suit, with marble tops; Spring Mattress, mahogany Secretary, Engravings, Looking Glasses, fine Feather Beds, Pillows and Bolsters, Chairs, Rockers, Centre Tables, Carpets, oil Oil Paintings, three Rifles, two double-barrelled Guns, &c. By order of the attorney for mortgagee.

JAMES CAGNEY, AUCTIONEER, REAL ESTATE AND Loan Broker, 551 Hudson street.—Saloon Furniture and Fixtures this day, at 10½ o'clock, of the Narragansett Restaurant and Saloon, situated 113 West Twenty-third street, next door to Bryant's Minstrels, comprising entire Furniture, to be removed immediately after sale.

MORRIS WILKINS, AUCTIONEER.
Peremptory sale, by order of executor, Valuable Property, [illegible] Tenth avenue, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, New York, and Sackett street, Brooklyn. Every lot put up will be sold.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on Thursday, February 15, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, by order of the Executor of Frances Hendricks, deceased,
Fiftieth Street.—Nineteen Gores on north side of Fiftieth street, 89 feet west of Tenth avenue, having together a frontage of 475 feet.
Also 15 Lots on south side of Fiftieth street, commencing at the southwesterly corner of Tenth avenue.
Forty-ninth Street.—Sixteen Lots on north side of Forty-ninth street, 89 feet west of Tenth avenue, adjoining the above lots on the rear.
Also 10 Gores on south side of Forty-ninth street, 265 west of Tenth avenue, having a frontage of 253.3 on Forty-ninth street. Forty-ninth street is sewered, curbed and gutter-ed.
Sackett Street, Brooklyn.—One Lot on north side of Sackett street, 100 feet east from Hoyt street, 20x70.
Terms liberal. Maps and full particulars can be had at office of the auctioneer, No. 3 Pine street.
M. M. HENDRICKS, Executor.

MORRIS WILKINS, AUCTIONEER.
Executor's Sale of
Nos. 13 and 15 Howard street.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, February 13, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway (Trinity Buildings), N. Y.
Sale by order of Wm. W. Waxeman, Jr., Executor.
Howard street—The valuable Lots, together with the buildings thereon, Nos. 13 and 15 Howard street, south side, between Broadway and Elm street, being 25 feet west of Elm street. Plot is 50x100 feet in the midst of first class improvements, with possession May 1, 1872.
Maps and full particulars at No. 3 Pine street, New York.

MORRIS WILKINS, AUCTIONEER.
Handsome Household Furniture, Mirrors, rosewood Pianoforte, Carpets, &c.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, Friday, February 9, at 11 o'clock, at 10 East Thirty-seventh street, near Fifth avenue, all the Furniture, made to order by Hester, viz.:—Rosewood Parlor Suit, in mohair plush; very fine rosewood Cabinet, marble top Tables, pier and mantel Mirrors, rosewood seven octave Pianoforte, made by Chambers; fine oil and rep Curtains, walnut Extension Table, Sofas, Dining Chairs, fine walnut French Bedsteads, Dressing Bureaus, Wardrobe, Palliasses, Mattresses, velvet and Brussels Carpets, Herring's Fireproof Safe, all the Gas Fixtures, Kitchen Utensils, &c. Goods now open.
Catalogues at Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine street.

MORRIS WILKINS, AUCTIONEER.
117 and 119 Leroy street, near Hudson, Ninth ward.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 117 Leroy street, three story and basement high stoop brick Dwelling, 20x40 feet; lot 21x100 feet.
No. 119 Leroy street, three story and basement brick high stoop Dwelling, 22x40 feet; lot 21x100 feet.
Possession May 1, 1872; 50 per cent may remain on mortgage. Maps and permits at No. 3 Pine street.

MARSHAL'S SALE—J. BOGART, AUCTIONEER.—THIS day, at 11 o'clock, at No. 1 North William street, a lot of Clothing, Boys' Jackets, Paintings, Buttons, Wadding, Counters, &c. JOHN H. HILLIER, Marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—I. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONeer, sells this day (February 7, at 11 o'clock, at 91 Murray street, two casks Wine, and at 1 o'clock, at 12 Bowery, Wines, Liquors, Champagnes, &c. Also, on Thursday, February 8, at 10½ o'clock, at 12 Bowery, five lots Gold Watches, one gold long fob Chain, three Diamond Rings, Jewelry, Fancy Goods, Notions, Soaps, &c. By order of
LORENZ OBERLE, City Marshal.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—WILLIAM S. INGRAHAM, 58 New Bowery, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, 500 lots Men's and Women's clothing, Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Underclothing, Furs, Coats, Pants, Vests, Boots, Shoes, Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, &c. Attention of dealers. Order of Elias Silberstein, 255 Division street.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER.
American and French Bisque Stone Company,
Marshal's sale.—Will sell this day, Wednesday, at 32 West street, at 3 o'clock P. M., a quantity of Bisque Stone, Office Furniture, &c. P. McCABE, Marshal.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER.
Marshal's sale.—Will sell this day (Wednesday), at 11 o'clock, at salesroom 27 East Broadway, a lot of Shoe Manufacturers' Goods—Brushes, Laces, Backing, Cork Soles, Bows, Bronze Powder, Sole, Beeks, &c.
C. F. WATTS, Marshal.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER.
First class Sample Room.
Marshal's Sale—Will sell this day (Wednesday), at 11 o'clock, at 49 Pine street, the Stock and Fixtures of a first class Sample Room, Bar and back Bar, Glassware, bottled Liquors, &c. P. McCABE, Marshal.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—RICHARD WALTERS, AUCtioneer, will sell this day, Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, at 27 East Broadway, one large Martin's Safe, combination lock, good as new; Office Furniture, &c.
WM. S. ANDREWS, Receiver.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at 236 Greenwich street, the contents of a Drug Store, consisting of Drugs, Chemicals, Sponges, Paints, Iron Safe, &c. By order
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.
JAMES J. GUMPLETON, Deputy.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at 49 Beekman street, several large and small Safes, Printing Presses, large steam Printing Machine, Type in forms, Stereotypes, Fixtures of a first class Job Printing Office. By order
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.
FRITZ BOWE, Deputy.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at 534 West Twenty-second street, one Horse, one Coupé and one Top Wagon. By order
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.
THOMAS F. DALY, Deputy.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell this day, at 12 o'clock, at 121 Bowery, one Furniture, consisting of Desks, Chairs, Settees, Safe, &c. By order
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.
WM. H. CARROLL, Deputy.

WM. ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER, OF NO. 6 CITY HALL Place, will sell, at his rooms, this day (Wednesday), the Good Will, Lease, Fixtures, &c., of a genteel conducted the first class Restaurant known as No. [illegible] New York Prime Rent, [illegible] Gas and Water. Lease [illegible] years. Rent [illegible] per annum. $20 per week and receipts of [illegible] per day to $30 a day.

FURNITURE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS, FURNITURE and Bedding, at CASABELLA'S Warehouse, 670 Broadway, corner Fourth street.

A MAGNIFICENT POMPADOUR STYLE SATIN REPS Parlor Suit, upholstered in [illegible] Reps, with [illegible] Sofa, Rocking Chairs, Easy Chairs, Centre Tables, Mantel and Pier Mirrors, Bronze Clocks, Vases, Candelabras, Marble and Gilt Consoles, Extension Tables, Bedsteads, Bedding, Crockery, &c. Sale positive, at 32 West Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A [illegible] STYLE OF PRIVATE [illegible]

CARPETS.
[illegible]
KELLY & CO.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.—AN IMmense assortment of [illegible] Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, &c., at PETERSON'S Warehouse, 31 Division street, near Chatham square.

FURNITURE—[illegible] DIVISION ROAD [illegible]

MUSICAL [illegible]

MARBLE MANTELS.

A [illegible]

A [illegible]

SLATE [illegible]

STEWART & CO.,
805 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, LAST SEASON OF THE PAREPA ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
This (WEDNESDAY) Evening, Feb. 7, second subscription Night, first time this season of MOZART'S masterpiece, THE MARRIA GE OF FIGARO. FIGARO'S HOOK & ZIE Sous. PAREPA ROSA as SUSANNA.
Miss CLARA DORIA, Mrs. SEGUIN, Mrs. COOK, Messrs CAMPBELL, COOK, SEGUIN, WHIPPS and HALL.
Conductor.....Mr. CARL ROSA
TO-DAY, at the Brooklyn Academy, IL TARO.
FRIDAY, Third and last Night of the season, MARIANA.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at two o'clock, Final Grand Matinee, BOHEMIAN GIRL, with a Star cast, including
Mme. PAREPA ROSA as.....ARLINE
Mrs. SEGUIN as.....THE GYPSY QUEEN
SATURDAY EVENING, Second Extra Night, first performance in New York of CERVANTES masterwork,
THE WAVE CARRIER, DER WASSERTRAGER.
In active preparation, Donizetti's ZAMPA, for the operatic debut of the talented Brothers,
Mr. CHARLES SANTLEY.
Seats at the Academy, and at 701, 751 and 714 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE PAREPA ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA,
THURSDAY EVENING, February 8, at 8 o'clock,
THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.
Mme. PAREPA ROSA as SUSANNA.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.
SEVENTH WEEK OF JULIUS CÆSAR.
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
AS BRUTUS.
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
AS CASSIUS.
Mr. F. C. BANGS.....as.....MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER.....as.....JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN.....PORTIA
JULIUS CÆSAR
MATINEE TO-DAY SATURDAY AT ONE.
Box book open six days in advance at the Theatre; also at Ditson's Music Store, 711 Broadway.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Manager.....Mr. WM. E. FRELIGH.
The great drama of
PEPPER!
EVERY EVENING
and a
GRAND MATINEE
ON THURSDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
"The piece last night was well produced and made a hit with the audience."—New York Herald, Feb. 6.
Friday Evening Benefit of Mr. Charles Perrie.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY.
The Best Company in America.
NEW YORK BY DAY AND NIGHT.
THE DUTCHMAN PLAYS KENO.
KENO! KENO! KENO! KENO!
BEAUTIFUL SNOW.
TONY PASTOR as Grierson and Barney McNulty.
ALICE SOMERS in PATCHOULI
The great Local Drama.
THE PENNSYLVANIA DUTCHMAN
Thirty New Acts Tonight.
On Fridays a lady with each gentleman admitted free.

PAVILION,
PAVILION,
688 BROADWAY, 688,
between Great Jones and Fourth streets.
The world-renowned
VIENNA LADY ORCHESTRA,
EVERY EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Admission 25 cents.
PAUL PALK.

LAUGHING GAS.
Dr. COLTON will give the sixth LECTURE and EXHIBITION, at the COOPER INSTITUTE,
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, February 8,
admitting ladies and gentlemen.
LADIES and GENTLEMEN.
Fifteen ladies will inhale the gas. Admission 10c., to cover expenses. Doors open at 2, commence at 3 o'clock.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
PRIVATE SOIREE THIS EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK,
at the CONSERVATORY HALL, 211 Fourth avenue.

THE BALL SEASON.

ARION SOCIETY, GRAND BAL MASQUE,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY, FEB. 8, 1872.
Tickets, for one gentleman and lady, $10; extra ladies' tickets, $5, can be obtained of the members only. Applications received by F. Kuhne, 51 Broad street; C. T. Foy, 40 Beaver street; W. Mancher & Co., 54 Broad street; S. Block, 207 Fulton street; Colonel Mallory, 12 Walker street; Haut Bros., 655 and 795 Broadway; Ford & Co., 39 Union square; F. Schuneman, 1,153 Broadway, and at the club house, 14 and 16 St. Mark's place. Boxes secured at S. Arcularius's, 42 Pine street, and Haut Bros., 655 Broadway.

DRESS COATS FOR BALLS, &C., FOR SALE AND TO hire. D. SILVA, the Clothier,
corner Broome and Crosby streets, New York.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A.—SAUSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES, MASONIC Hall, 114 East Thirteenth street, and Brevoort Hall, 154 East Fifty-fourth street. PRIVATE lessons at any hour, day or evening. CIRCULARS at private academy, 214 East Eleventh street.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

STEINWAY HALL, LECTURE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 7,
THE GOOD IN JAMES FISK, JR.,
BY C. G. ROSENBERG.
Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents more.
Tickets at 114 Broadway, the principal hotels and at Steinway Hall.

MUSICAL.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—LOCAL classes are constantly forming. For particulars apply to H. SCHROEDER, Director.

A SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, OVERSTRUNG BASS, &C., only $160; good rosewood Piano, $70. PEEK & SON, 127 Bleecker street, three blocks west of Broadway.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—GENTLEmen wanted, to join glee club and amateur orchestra. Apply to H. SCHROEDER, Director.

THE ORGANIST OF DR. CUYLER'S CHURCH IS open to an engagement from May 1. Address H. C. SAGE, 358 Greenwich street, New York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SECOND HAND HARP, grand action. Address MUSICAL, 203 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE.

A FINE CORNER LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE—AT A great sacrifice; must be sold, as the owner has other business; good place for lunch business.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT FOR SALE; BEST location for doing a large business in this city; this is a chance seldom offered.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A CORNER LIQUOR STORE, WITH SIX YEARS' lease, for sale cheap; also Meat Markets, Groceries, Drug Stores, Hotels, Billard Saloons, Cigar Stands, Tobacco and Cigar Stores, Bakeries, Confectionaries.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A LARGE SIZED SAFE, TWO MEDIUM AND ONE small size, of Herring's, Wilder's and Lillie's make, for sale cheap by S. G. QUIRK, 72 Maiden lane.

A NO. 1 FIRST CLASS LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE—Best stand on Eighth avenue; extensively patronized; extraord

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

Herald Special Reports from Camargo and Matamoros.

The Government Forces Completely Routed and Deserting to the Revolutionists.

Matamoros Preparing for Resistance.

The State of Vera Cruz in the Hands of the Revolutionists.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The HERALD correspondents in Camargo and Matamoros have forwarded us the following special despatches:—

CAMARGO, Mexico, Feb. 3,
Via BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Feb. 5, 1872.

The rout of the government forces is complete. Eighty soldiers of Cortina's army have presented themselves, with arms and horses, which they have surrendered to the revolutionary authorities.

General Quiroga, the victorious commander of the revolutionists, has established his headquarters in this city. The possession of Camargo gives him the greatly needed resources.

General Cortina is moving towards Matamoros. General Quiroga will follow soon and pursue the remaining troops of Cortina.

Cortina Not Permitted to Enter Matamoros—Preparations to Resist Attack.

MATAMOROS, Mexico, Feb. 5,
Via BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Feb. 5, 1872.

It is now openly stated that General Cortina will not be permitted to enter this city. It is, however, expected that he will not attempt it, for, if captured by the revolutionary General Quiroga, who will probably arrive soon, he will be shot. Neither can Cortina cross over to the American side, owing to the fact that there are several indictments of murder against him.

Guns have been placed in the fortifications of Matamoros to-day, and preparations are being made to resist the attack of the revolutionists under Quiroga. General Rocha, the government commander, is expected here from Vera Cruz.

The State of Vera Cruz in the Hands of the Revolutionists—Cortina's Men Deserting to Quiroga—A Conspiracy to Capture General Palacios.

MATAMOROS, Mexico, Jan. 6, 1872.

Information has been received by the authorities of this city that most places in the State of Vera Cruz are in the hands of the revolutionists. Communications with the capital and the city of Vera Cruz are interrupted.

A courier has just arrived from Camargo. He reports that Cortina's men are all deserting to Quiroga.

On the body of the revolutionary Colonel Ureste, recently killed, papers have been found implicating two lieutenants of the government troops in this city. The project was to admit Ureste and his band into Matamoros, to capture General Palacios, the commander, and the Paymaster and then to induce the troops to pronounce in favor of the revolutionists. The two lieutenants will be shot.

Reported Defeat of the Revolutionists in the State of Vera Cruz—The State of Hidalgo in a State of Siege—A World's Fair in the City of Mexico—The Puebla Train Attacked by Robbers—Passengers Stripped, Maltreated and Kidnapped—Smallpox in the City of Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 30,
Via HAVANA, Feb. 6, 1872.

The Porfirista rebels have been defeated in the State of Vera Cruz. The government troops have whipped the Negrete and other insurgents near Tlalancingo. The Porfiristas have been repulsed in an attack on Chalchicomula.

It is reported that Porfirio Diaz is now only accompanied by a small escort.

General Alfaro has pardoned all the adherents of Porfirio Diaz captured at Oaxaca.

The whereabouts of Felix Diaz is unknown.

It is expected that the Vera Cruz Railway will soon reach Orizaba.

A battle is expected between the forces under Generals Nes and Guerro.

General Rocha has arrived at Orizaba.

General Guadarama died recently at Guadalajara.

The State of Hidalgo is declared to be in a state of siege.

A world's fair in the city of Mexico is projected.

It is rumored at the capital that the insurgents have captured Zacatecas.

It is reported that Escobedo will remain inactive at the capital.

The Puebla train was recently attacked by highwaymen, who robbed the passengers and stripped them of their clothing. The robbers kidnapped six of the passengers and maltreated the others.

Juarez has ordered the purchase of two revenue steamers to prevent the smuggling of silver on the Pacific coast.

The revolution in Jalisco has been unsuccessful.

There were 100 deaths from smallpox in the city of Mexico during the month of January.

Seb'or Romero is sick.

Heavy quantities of material for the railroad have arrived at Vera Cruz, and the impression now is that the road will be finished in eighteen months. The government has impeded the work by drafting members of the laborers into the army.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, LONDON, Feb. 6—5 P. M.—Consols, 92¾ for money and the account. U. S. five-twenty bonds, 1862, 87½; 1865, 87½; 1867, 92; ten-forties, 87.

PARIS BOURSE, PARIS, Feb. 6, Evening.—Rentes, 66f. 90c.

FRANKFORT, FEB. 6—5 P. M.—Five-twenties, 87½; Illinois Central five per cent bonds, 86; the issue of 1870, 86.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6—5 P. M.—Cotton active, with rising quotations; 11¼d. a 11¾d. for middling Orleans; 11¼d. a 11¾d. for Mobile; 11¼d. a 11¾d. for Uplands, of which the week's receipts and exports. The shipments to Europe from Bombay to the 5th inst. were the last report were 20,000 bales. Sales of cotton on speculation and for export at 12,000 bales.

THE TRADE MANCHESTER—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6.—The yarn and fabric of Manchester is moving. A further advance is demanded, which there is every prospect of obtaining.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, Feb. 6.—Cotton quiet; low middling 127f. per 100.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6—5 P. M.—Breadstuffs generally quiet. Wheat—Red winter, 10s. 8d. a 11s. 9d.; white, 10s. 9d. a 11s. 9d. Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 36,000 quarters, of which 8,000 quarters are American.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Feb. 6—5 P. M.—Linseed 45, £34. Tallow, £35. Calcutta linseed, 53s. 6d., a 53s.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Feb. 6.—Petroleum, refined, for standard white

FRANCE.

President Thiers Shot At by an Assassin, but Unhurt.

The Cabinet Vacancy Filled and Ministerial Rearrangement—Military Precaution and On the Alert—Prussian Offer for Territorial Barter—Cataczy in the Capital—Clerical Reaction Against Ultramontanism.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 6, 1872.

A special despatch to the *Daily Telegraph* from Paris says:—"President Thiers was shot at last night, but was not hurt. The assassin escaped."

Cabinet Changes.

PARIS, Feb. 6, 1872.

The vacancy in the Cabinet caused by the resignation of M. Casimir-Perier from the Ministry of the Interior has been filled by the appointment to the position of M. Le Franc, the present Minister of Commerce.

MM. Dufaure and Larcy decline the portfolio of the Ministry of the Interior.

M. Goulard, now French Minister to Italy, is appointed the successor of M. Le Franc.

MILITARY CAUTION AGAINST SURPRISE.

The roads between Paris and Versailles were patrolled by a strong military force on Sunday and Monday nights.

PRUSSIAN OFFER FOR NATIONAL PROPERTY.

The *Patrie* says the German government has notified France of its willingness to accept a French colony in part payment of the war indemnity.

THE SURRENDERS OF THE WAR AND SORROWS OF THE SURVIVORS.

The Committee on Capitulations have completed the examination of Marshal Bazaine.

CLERICAL REACTION AGAINST CHURCH ULTRAMONTANISM.

A schism has broken out among the clergy of Paris on account of the extreme Ultramontanism of the new Archbishop.

CATACAZY IN THE CAPITAL.

M. Catacazy, the late Russian Minister to the United States, is now in Paris. He will leave for St. Petersburg on Sunday next.

ENGLAND.

Alleged Order of the American Government for a Supply of Naval Torpedoes—Conservative Triumph at the Polls—Loss of a Ship in the Chinese Waters—Return of a French Diplomatist—The Supply of Cotton.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 6, 1872.

It is reported that the American government have ordered a large number of sea torpedoes of English manufacturers.

CONSERVATIVE TRIUMPH IN YORKSHIRE.

Mr. T. S. Powell, the conservative candidate, is elected to Parliament from the West Riding of Yorkshire.

FRENCH DIPLOMACY.

The Duke de Broglie has returned to London.

SHIPWRECK IN THE CHINESE WATERS.

A despatch from Hong Kong reports the loss of the ship British Admiral, Captain Reed, from San Francisco, which was abandoned at sea in a sinking condition. The crew were picked up and brought to Hong Kong.

The British Admiral belonged to Liverpool. She sailed from San Francisco October 8, for Calcutta.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.

Five thousand three hundred and forty-two bales of American cotton were landed at Liverpool to-day.

IRELAND.

The Home Rule Candidate Elected in Galway.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

DUBLIN, Feb. 6, 1872.

Captain John Philip Nolan, the home rule candidate, has been elected to Parliament from Galway.

SCOTLAND.

Rectorship of Edinburg University.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 6, 1872.

Sir William Sterling Maxwell was installed yesterday Rector of the University of Edinburg.

SPAIN.

French Communist Refugees Arrested.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Feb. 6, 1872.

Several Communist refugees from France have been arrested in Barcelona.

ITALY.

Madame Ristori Injured by a Railway Accident.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

FLORENCE, Feb. 6, 1872.

An accident happened last night to a train on the railway near Perugia.

Mme. Ristori, the *tragedienne*, who was a passenger, received some injuries.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The area of low barometer which was on Monday in Louisiana has moved southeastward and eastward over Northern Florida. Heavy rains have fallen on the Gulf coast. A branch of this area has apparently moved northeastward over Ohio and Lake Ontario. The high barometer in the Northwest has continued to move eastward, and now extends from Lake Ontario to Louisiana and northwestward, being now probably in Illinois and Iowa. Clear weather and falling temperature extend generally over this region. Brisk northwest winds prevail on Lake Ontario, and northeast winds on the Texas coast.

Probabilities.

Northerly winds and clearing weather are probable for Wednesday in the Southern and Gulf States; clear weather, with falling temperature, prevail on the Middle and East Atlantic coast; northwest winds southside somewhat in the Middle States; clear weather, with light winds, prevail over the Lakes and the Northwest.

Dangerous winds are not anticipated to-night, except for the coast of Texas.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

	1871.	1872.		1871.	1872.
3 A. M.	6	37	3 P. M.	23	44
6 A. M.	8	34	6 P. M.	22	41
9 A. M.	23	36	9 P. M.	18	38
12 M.	26	40	12 P. M.	16	35

Average temperature yesterday 28
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 15½

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

On Monday a respectable-appearing man registered his name on the books of the Summit House, corner of Canal street and the bowery, as Roosevelt D. Jerome, and was assigned a room. As he did not put in an appearance the room was forced open yesterday afternoon, when the occupant was found dead in bed. The proprietor of the place subsequently released to give any information in reference to the case.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Important Amendments to the Audit Act.

Husted and the Central Park Gravel Business.

A Stringent Liquor Law Proposed.

THE STATE PRINTING JOB.

ALBANY, Feb. 6, 1872.

Samuel J. Tilden has arrived. It was supposed by many that, next to the appearance of Tweed, his arrival would cause the sensation of the season. The HERALD, no doubt, effected the latest reform in Mr. Tilden, and induced him to return to the duties of his honorable post as a legislator and leader in the great reform movement. But his return created very little stir. He sat in his seat almost unnoticed until Mr. Argus Cassidy (who knows nothing about the printing frauds) entered the Assembly Chamber and took a seat beside the venerable little man from New York. It was really most affecting to see those two leaders of reform, and the embodiment of political honor and honesty, in earnest conversation. Their venerable eyes, safely shielded and aided by their gold-bound glasses, twinkling with delight at the stories each told of his part in the fight against the Tammany power and his self-sacrificing qualities in every respect. The venerable lips of Tilden almost kissed the venerable ear of Argus Cassidy, and the latter's venerable lips in turn trembled on the verge of Tilden's venerable ear. What words of wisdom, what mighty sentences, big with the fate of the Empire State and the democratic party, fluttered from those venerable mouths into those venerable auricular funnels, and rattled against those venerable *tympani*, the venerable owners thereof, of all men, are the only ones who can tell. It might have been that they conversed about the printing for the Legislature, which Cassidy knows nothing about, but which goes somewhere through his establishment. What a pretty picture they would make behind a bowl of steaming wine! but as both gentlemen are vegetarians and T. A. B.'s, the picture must be passed over.

QUARANTINE LOBBYISTS.

Tilden, however, is not the only distinguished arrival. Congressman Kinsella, from Brooklyn, and his friend De Witt and a few others of Brooklyn's lights, are here in the interest of Dr. Bell, of the Commissioners of Quarantine. It will be remembered that Bell wanted to be Health Officer; but the Governor, in the exercise of his good sense, appointed the eminent surgeon and physician who now holds the place, and made Dr. Bell a member of the commission. This did not exactly suit the latter, and the result was more or less conflict of authority. Now the Brooklyn people will do their utmost to have Bell appointed in his place. Then the Brooklyn folks here want to have the Water Board changed. Its present complexion don't suit them. Then, again, the new charter prepared by the Committee of Seventy-five is expected here to-morrow, and the Brooklyn men want to know what there is in it.

Some of to-day's work in the Assembly shows very plainly—if there were not numerous other evidences—that this glorious reform Legislature will be no better than any of its predecessors. Some three or four bills were introduced, out of order, by unanimous consent, and immediately rushed through to a third reading. The bills seem to be innocent enough, but the mode of their passage does not look much like reform. None of the members except those by whom they were introduced knew anything of their contents, and any little "nigger" that may be desired can be very easily slipped in. The bills have been passed and are all right. These glorious reformers are willing to be accommodating to each other and will, of course, oblige by giving unanimous consent whenever it is desired.

THE COLUMBIA COLLEGE BILL,

by which the trustees of that aristocratic institution seek to be empowered to act as real estate speculators by leasing the valuable property they hold on the avenues in New York, and, getting possession of some cheaper property, build a college and replenish their already crowded coffers, came up to-day for a final vote on its passage. Mackay and one or two other sensible men opposed the passage, but Twombly made a most pathetic speech—as much of it as could be understood, as it was strained through his mustache, seemed pathetic—in its favor. The advocates of the bill use the cunning dodge of saying that anybody opposing it is opposed to the spread of education. This is a staggering argument, but the swindle will nevertheless have a tough passage. The debate was cut short by Mr. Alvord (who had been Acting Speaker during the day) handing to the Clerk a telegram, which he directed him to read. The telegram announced the death of Assemblyman W. M. Ely, of Broome county, and in respect to his memory the House immediately adjourned.

THE AUDIT BILL AGAIN.

Mr. Comptroller Green is evidently not yet satisfied with the wisdom displayed by the members of the Legislature in passing that Audit bill, which, much to his heartfelt regret, did not give him sole power to play the "boss" in New York. He is here again, not in person, but in a bill, that amends the Audit act very materially. It was introduced to-day, by Senator Benedict, and is as follows:—

SECTION 1.—The estimate authorized by the first section of the act hereby amended may be made at one or more times, in such form as the Board therein mentioned may prescribe, and nothing in this or said section contained shall affect the powers of any department of the said city or other body to proceed with and execute work of a permanent character which it is authorized by laws now in force to proceed with and execute; nor to prevent the said Comptroller from raising the moneys required for the payment of such permanent works under existing laws.

SEC. 2.—It is hereby provided and declared that the second section of said act shall not apply to any claim for which a sufficient appropriation remained unexpended at the date of the passage of said act, and further, that the said Board may audit and allow, and the said Comptroller may pay, the claims specified in the said second section, notwithstanding they may be in excess of any sum or sums appropriated and set apart to any of the departments, or of any of the purposes of the said city or county under and pursuant to chapter 583 of the Laws of 1871. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to require the said Comptroller to pay out of the proceeds of bonds authorized by said second section any claims or amounts that may lawfully be paid out of the avails of bonds or stocks heretofore by any law authorized, or out of the avails of taxation or from any special or trust funds.

SEC. 3.—The third section of the said act is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4.—This act shall take effect immediately.

Anybody who is at all familiar with the provisions of the Board of Audit bill as it passed the Legislature on the 30th of last month can see at a glance the real object of the bill, which I learn was sent to Mr. Benedict by Mr. Green. The second section of the Audit act reads:—"The said Comptroller is hereby authorized and required to make payment of the claims remaining unpaid for salaries and wages of employés of the various departments, and officers of the various departments, and officers of the city and county for the year 1871, and of claims remaining unpaid for the supplies and materials furnished during said year," &c. What the idea of amending this section in the way proposed by the Comptroller is, I leave everybody to judge for himself. If it betters the original act no doubt people will see it. The third section of the act, which the bill repeals, reads as follows:—

SECTION 3.—All payments for and on account of work done, services or per diem labor and materials furnished during the period from the first day of January to the 30th day of April, 1872, both dates inclusive, to or for the city of New York, or any of the departments or purposes thereof, and to or for the county of New York, or of any of the purposes thereof, shall in all cases be paid in the party or parties entitled to receive the same by the last approval of finance of said city, after the same shall have been audited and allowed, as provided in this act.

At first blush it looks as though the repeal of this section was desired simply to allow the Comptroller to pay the assignees of those entitled to get paid as well as the real parties entitled to get paid; but this is not believed to be

HIS REAL INTENT

by some few of the Senators who have looked over the bill. This very section gave rise to considerable debate when the act was under consideration, and was in a glass after the time to the effect that the payments should be made on all claims to which the said Comptroller shall "so order in writing" was stricken out. One of the Senators, who is on the Committee of Cities, has made up his mind to find out, if possible, what Mr. Green is really after by wishing to strike out this section, which he says was of his own drawing before it was so amended in the Senate as to restore the Comptroller's old veto power if not repealed, and there are a few others, not on the Committee, who think there is a very big cat in the meal.

THE OMNIBUS BILL AGAIN.

If Senator Fiero's omnibus bill is passed to-day, should ever become a law to-night's session will no doubt have a hard job to unravel. It provides that it shall not be lawful to sell intoxicating liquors to persons who are in the habit of getting drunk more than once in six months, without the written consent of parents or guardians. Anybody who gets injured in person or property by an intoxicated person can proceed against him for damages from the party who sold the liquor that brought about the injury. Again, if a married woman gets worsted by her husband, when he is under the influence of the flowing bowl, she can make a lead legal case for the liquor dealer who made her husband drunk. Then, again, she can make a lead legal case for the liquor dealer who made her husband drunk, even although she was a lone woman, with no husband to get drunk or be knocked by. In fact, she is given all the rights of a free and easy who instigates a suit in a civil case. But this is not all. The

DOOR DEVIL OF A LANDLORD

who rents the place where the liquor dealer puts forth his temptations can also be proceeded against by anybody who is injured by another person who is intoxicated. A party who sells liquor "illegally"—that is, I suppose, without a license—forfeits his rights as a tenant, and may be told to walk into the street and stay there, no matter what the terms of his lease or rent may be. The bill being so particular about the damages one party can obtain from a liquor dealer for injuries he receives from an intoxicated party, it is a wonder that some provision was not inserted in the bill making it clear how damages should be apportioned in case the injurer and injured should both be drunk. What a fine haul some of your New York "boys" would make of it at, by getting jolly drunk, they should go to work and half kill one another and then proceed against the liquor dealer for damages. I have no doubt that a great many New Yorkers will get drunk in couples and be very ugly to one another oftener than they do if the bill becomes a law and this point was made clear.

A QUESTION OF STAMPS.

Senator Lowery's resolution, which called for the appointment of a special committee of three—and which was appointed finally, Lowery, Palmer and Johnson being the members selected—is aimed, it is believed, at a former clerk of the Senate who somehow or other has a fondness for paying his grocery bills in three cent postage stamps of the old red order. The idea is that this ex-State clerk (now a clerk in the House of Representatives at Washington) pocketed these stamps when he was here at Albany, and that the State had to pay for the stamps. We'll hear all about it soon, no doubt; for it is a subject the committee can "stick" to, with interest.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Senator James Wood's bill to authorize the appointment of Commissioners to prepare amendments to the constitution gives the Governor power to appoint thirty-two Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to prepare and submit to the Legislature amendments to the constitution, provided that no amendment or alteration of the sixth article of the present constitution shall be proposed by them. The pay of the Commissioners is fixed by the bill at $5 a day, and they must report the result of their deliberations to the Legislature of 1873.

The State Printing Investigation.

ALBANY, Feb. 6, 1872.

At the investigation of the House Printing Committee this afternoon, the first witness examined was Daniel Manning, of the Argus Company. He testified that his firm had never solicited the passage of a resolution by either house ordering printing; never paid a dollar to bring about an order to print; never paid a dollar to bring about the payment of any bill of ours against the State; he made a present to Cornelius Armstrong, Clerk of the last House, of $2,500, because he had sent to us, during the three years he was Clerk, instead of elsewhere, as he had privilege of doing, a large amount of work; never made any agreement as to paying him, but after the close of the session handed him that amount for his services in this respect; he had also made

A PRESENT TO HIRAM CALKINS,

Clerk of the last session, of $500 for a similar favor to our establishment; Calkins was not disposed to receive any pay, but we urged it upon him and induced him to take it.

George Dawson, of the firm of Weed, Parsons & Co., was the next witness. His testimony was mainly concerning the threat alleged to have been made by Mr. Tweed, that their claim would be opposed; he produced an editorial published in the *Evening Journal* to ourselves, which defied any threat of the kind. He also testified that he had a slight inkling that his firm or Parsons was paying percentage to secure Legislative printing, but was never in favor of it.

Cornelius W. Armstrong, Clerk of the last House, was the next witness. He testified that there never was any arrangement or understanding with the Argus Company for any percentage or pay he was to receive for work which he should give to them, nor had that firm ever asked for the passage of any resolution ordering any work, nor had they in fact asked for the work which he (Armstrong) had given to them; that he sent it to their office

VOLUNTARILY, AND AS A MATTER OF COURSE.

When it was closed they made him presents amounting in the aggregate to from two thousand to twenty-five hundred dollars, to give to whomsoever he chose.

Edward Phelps was the next witness—He testified that he first met John D. Parsons, Jr., in the street and asked him who was looking after his firm's claim in the Supply bill; Mr. Parsons replied that his father was sick and he did not know who would attend to it; this led to an introduction and an interview with J. D. Parsons, Sr.; he informed Mr. Parsons that he could secure the passage of his claim in the Supply bill, because he knew most of the members of the Ways and Means Committee in the House and of the Finance Committee in the Senate; Mr. Parsons then engaged him to look after the claim and it went through; on the evening after the adjournment Mr. Parsons gave him $5,000, and again in May Mr. Parsons handed him $5,000 more; he had fixed no price to be charged for his services and no price was agreed upon.

Wm. N. Richardson was the next witness examined. He denied *in toto* that Weed, Parsons & Co. had ever paid him for any work which he gave them. He also submitted a comparative statement of the contingent expenses of the House, showing their increase from last year. The Committee then adjourned.

The Railroad Committee of the House had a session this afternoon and heard a lengthy argument in favor of the repeal of the Erie Directors' bill by Mr. Southmayd, of New York.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

Fire Damp Disaster in the Mitchell Colliery—Three Men Killed and Another Badly Injured—Carelessness of the Working Foreman—Difficulty in Recovering One of the Bodies—Names of the Killed.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 6, 1872.

Another fatal mine casualty in this vicinity occurred to-day in the Mitchell colliery, about five miles from this city. The mine has been operated by the Luzerne Coal and Iron Company, but work was suspended on the 1st of January in order to prosecute the necessary repairs.

This morning Mr. John Collins, "inside boss," accompanied by four miners, entered the mine and proceeded to relay the track in one of the gangways. The men had been thus employed for a few minutes when a fearful explosion of fire damp took place, killing three of them outright, and seriously, if not fatally, injuring another. Mr. Collins fortunately escaped harm, having stepped out of the gangway for some purpose.

The force of the explosion threw down some of the pillars in the mine, and a heavy fall of rock and coal immediately ensued, completely burying the body of one of the victims. The rapidly gathering black damp renders it dangerous to remain in the mine long at a time, and it is probable that several days will elapse before the extent of the damage is known and the body recovered.

The cause of the disaster was pure carelessness on the part of the person having charge of the work. If it be true, as is alleged, that he took no precautions to learn the state of the atmosphere in the mine and permitted the men to enter the gangway with lamps unprotected.

The names of the killed are Patrick McCullough, R. Norris and Robert Hayes. Michael Barrett was badly burned.

This same mine was inundated by a break in the canal last summer.

The decline in coal in New York has produced stagnation in business here.

THE GRAND DUKE.

The Prince Presented with a Bale of Cotton; Also a Painting of a Dinner Party at Mr. Catacazy's House, by a Colored Artist—Waiting for a Steamer to New Orleans.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 6, 1872.

The Grand Duke Alexis was presented with a bale of last year's middling cotton, encased in Russian and American colors, last evening, by Mr. Barnuis, the City Inspector, who is a native of Russia. He was also presented with a sketch of his dinner party at Minister Catacazy's in Washington, drawn by Albert Thomas, a young negro of this place. The Duke returned his thanks and questioned Thomas on his former and present life.

Mrs. General Custer, Miss Sturgiss and other ladies from Louisville, who were invited to accompany the ducal party to New Orleans, arrived last evening. Several other ladies and gentlemen of this city have also been invited to accompany the party.

Should the steamer Great Republic fail to arrive to-morrow the party will leave on the steamer James Howard, Esq.

Another Steamer Chartered to New Orleans.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 6—Evening.

The steamer James Howard has been chartered to convey the Grand Duke Alexis and party to New Orleans, and will leave tomorrow forenoon in order to reach there in time for Mardi Gras. To-night the party visit the Chickasaw Club by special invitation.

FIRE ON TENTH AVENUE.

About three o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the grocery store of John Breen, at 258 Tenth avenue, causing a damage of $8,000; insured for $4,000 in the Astraite. The building was owned by Thomas Phelan and was damaged $ ... insured for $5,000 in the Eagle Company. The fire was caused by the stove being too close to the wood work.

FIRE ON THIRD AVENUE.

A few minutes after eight o'clock last night a fire broke out in Dickerman & Cole's hardware store, 2,259 Third avenue, causing a loss of $8,000; insured for $36,000 in the British North American, Merchants', Mechanics' and Traders' companies. The fire was caused by a clerk dropping a lighted match on the floor. The fire originated in a rear room used for storing oils and paints.

POLITICS.

Connecticut State Democratic Convention.

Richard D. Hubbard, of Hartford, Nominated for Governor.

"Equal Suffrage for All and Complete Amnesty for All"—A Strong Plea for Cuba—The "Liberal" Republican Movement.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 6, 1872.

The Democratic State Convention were held at Music Hall in this city yesterday. There were present a full and able representation of the party in State, the delegates numbering about three hundred and fifty and embracing many prominent men.

The Committee on Credentials having made their report, the Committee on Permanent Organization reported a list of officers, headed by the name of Alfred E. Burr, of Hartford, for President. The list was adopted and Mr. Burr, upon taking the chair and returning his thanks, said they had entered upon a campaign which was not to end until next November, and he believed it would be one that would result in a

TRIUMPH FOR THE CONSERVATIVE MEN

of the country who were opposed to the present administration. They might not take a candidate for the Presidency who would be their choice, but he thought there should be a yielding of opinions, so that the voters opposed to the administration could act together. He only spoke for himself, but he thought that if the nomination should fall upon an eminent statesman who hailed from Illinois or Pennsylvania he could cordially support him. He thought the country had already arrived at an era of centralization. Senator Morton had been sent out to the people to announce the doctrine of centralization—the doctrine that the government would protect the States and that the servants of the people would protect the people. Grant had proclaimed this doctrine in a proclamation of only five lines, issued under a law passed last spring—a law under which he could suppress the Legislature of Connecticut and the executive and the judiciary. He had suppressed the local government in South Carolina. Not only in the South had he set aside Legislatures and Courts, but on the soil of Illinois the army had been organized as a police force, and while the State protested the army persevered. They had actually arrived at

THE POINT OF CIVILIZATION,

for it was in practice President Grant had promised revenue reform; but instead of accomplishing it he luxuriates at a race course, and when besought by Secretary Cox to help fight fraud bade Cox leave the Cabinet. This Secretary was, however, organizing honest men in Ohio, and he did not think the democratic party could stand aloof at such a time. He asked them to join hands with the men fighting fraud and military despotism, and win the greatest victory they had won in many years. While awaiting the report of the Committee on Credentials Mr. James Gallagher, of New Haven, was called out. He made a short speech, attacking Senator Morton and his lecture on the national idea, and declaring that the aim of the friends of the administration was to make Grant an emperor, who should tie the States together with the bayonet. In conclusion, he predicted a grand triumph for the democracy.

The Committee on Credentials having reported, the Convention proceeded to nominate a

STATE TICKET.

Upon motion of CHARLES R. INGERSOLL, of New Haven, Richard D. Hubbard, of Hartford, was unanimously nominated a candidate for Governor, by the members of the Convention rising to their feet and giving three hearty cheers.

Three candidates for Lieutenant Governor were presented, as follows:—Charles Atwater, of New Haven; Edward N. Seymour, of Litchfield, and Frederick A. Marden, of Stamford. An informal ballot resulted as follows:—Atwater, 164; Seymour, 132; Marden, 34. The names of Seymour and Marden were withdrawn and Mr. Atwater was nominated by acclamation. John W. Stedman, of Norwich, was then unanimously nominated candidate for Secretary of State and Philo B. Richardson, of Salisbury, was nominated a candidate for Treasurer in the same manner.

Two candidates were presented for Comptroller—Marvin Sanger, of Canterbury, and Thomas Sanford, of Redding. A informal ballot was taken and Sanford received 159 votes and Sanger 154. Thomas Sanford was then nominated unanimously by acclamation.

Mr. THOMAS M. WALLER, of New London, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following

PLATFORM.

Resolved, That the democrats of Connecticut regard emancipation, equality of civil rights and enfranchisement as established facts now embodied in the constitution and deserving the support of good citizens of all parties.

Resolved, That true and lasting peace can come only from such profound reconciliation as enfranchisement has brought to the State of Missouri, nor can those governments be pure or great in which tax payers have no active part. We, therefore, demand, with equal suffrage for all, complete amnesty for all, that the intellect and experience of every State may be welcomed to active service for the common welfare.

Resolved, That no form of taxation is just or wise which puts needless burdens upon the people. We demand a genuine reform of tariff, so that those duties shall be removed which, in addition to the revenue yielded to the Treasury, involve an increase in the price of domestic products and consequent tax for the benefit of favored interests.

Resolved, That the shameless abuse of government patronage for the control of conventions and elections, whether in the interest of an individual faction or of a party, with its consequent corruption and demoralization of political life, demands a thorough and genuine reform of the public service. Those who would suppress intimidation forget they owe a higher duty to the country than to any party. We honor those Senators whose courageous course has compelled the disclosure of gross misdeeds, and they deserve the thanks and hearty support of all good citizens.

Resolved, That local self-government, with impartial suffrage will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized authority. It is time to stop the growing encroachments of the executive power, the use of coercion or bribery to ratify a treaty, the packing of a Supreme Court to relieve rich corporations, the seating of members of Congress not elected by the people, the resort to unconstitutional laws to cure the Ku Klux disorder. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the State self-government and for the nation the return to the methods of peace and the limitation of power.

Resolved, That it is alike the duty of honest men of all parties to expose corruption, denounce the usurpation of power and work for reforms necessary for the public welfare. The times demand an uprising of honest citizens to sweep from power men who prostitute their official positions to selfish interests.

Resolved, That we repudiate with scorn the oft-repeated slander of our opponents, that the democracy of Connecticut are in favor of repudiating any portion of the national debt, even so much as has been fastened upon us by extravagance and fraud, and that we are for paying that debt to its last dollar.

Resolved, That the democratic party, remembering the example of their fathers, in the expression of their sympathy for the struggling republics of South America, as well as for the oppressed Greeks, and grateful for the aid which the founders of our own republic received from the countrymen of Lafayette, Montgomery, Kosciusko and Pulaski, feel impelled by these considerations, as well as by our traditional love of our common humanity, to lift up our voices in behalf of the suffering Cubans now desperately struggling for relief from their oppressors, who set at naught all the usages of civilized warfare, in their savage butchery of captive men, women and children.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a liberal system of free schools, and protest against all interference by the general government with its control as a question of State policy, and condemn as deeply and bitterly the law which binds them to our lowest level in the slave States.

Resolved, That we look back with pride and satisfaction to the government of our State while administered in its executive department by our distinguished citizen James E. English, under whose name we have won brilliant victories in repeated of the contests in, and whom we should have been glad to have our leader again, if it had been consistent with his private interests to yield his consent.

Resolved, That in presenting Hon. Richard D. Hubbard for Governor, and his associates on the State ticket, to the citizens of this State for their suffrages at the coming state election we do so in full endorsement of the principles contained in the foregoing resolutions.

Mr. WALLER, in presenting it, said the Convention would do give that the party of the platform was word for word with the resolutions adopted several days ago by the reformed republicans of Missouri. The committee, he said, thought it unnecessary to say whether Missouri should be admitted into the Union—whether the disabilities should be removed from the people—whether the democrats should join hands with the reformed republicans of the reformed republicans come to them. The reformed republicans had adopted these resolutions, and the Committee thought the watchword of the party was for them to lead on there, and to join hands with these reformed republicans, and with them to defeat with them.

Mr. WALKER, of Hartford, opposed adopting the platform, saying that the democrats had grown sick of the reformed republicans, and he did not want the party to lose its weaker sides.

The platform was adopted by a large vote, when it was declared to be the platform of the party, and only the resolution approving the Cuban resolutions received any opposition.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate

CANDIDATES TO REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

For Congress at Large—First district, Alfred E. Burr, Hartford; Second district, Charles R. Ingersoll, New Haven; Third district, Julius A. Spencer, Norwich; Fourth district, William H. Barnum, Salisbury.

For county officers elected county, General William H. Hamilton, New Haven county; James Gallagher, New Haven; New London county, William M. Converse, Franklin; Fairfield county, James H. Olmsted, Stamford; Litchfield county, James Hamilton, Winchester; Windham county, John L. Hunter, Windham; Tolland county, John S. Dodson, Vernon.

This completed the work of the Convention, and at three P. M. it adjourned, the members giving three cheers for the ticket.

SUMTER'S HERO.

Landing the Remains of General Robert Anderson.

His Death, Transportation in the Guerriere and Reception of the Body with Grand Naval and Military Honors—Solemn Procession on Land and Water—The Scene in the Chapel at Fortress Monroe—Further Military Honors in New York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 6, 1872.

The obsequies of the late General Robert Anderson, United States Army, took place here to-day; and the ceremonies were very impressive. On the evening of the 26th of October, surrounded by the members of his family, General Robert Anderson breathed his last at Nice.

TRANSFERRING HIS REMAINS ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

His remains were conveyed to Cadiz, Spain, and put upon the United States steamer Guerriere, to be sent to this country. The Guerriere left Cadiz on the 20th of December, taking the southern passage and stopping at St. Thomas for coal. She experienced very heavy weather on the coast on the night of the 4th inst., during which her pumps had to be kept constantly at work, as she was leaking freely, owing to injuries received last summer in running upon Vado Shoals in the Mediterranean. It was expected that she would stop at Hampton Roads, but Captain Creighton had received orders from Rear Admiral Boggs, commanding the European Squadron, to proceed to Norfolk, which he accordingly did.

OFFICIAL ORDERS TO RECEIVE THE BODY.

Major General William F. Barry, the commandant of the post, having received orders from the Secretary of War that the remains of General Anderson would be landed here, immediately went to Norfolk to consult with Admiral Charles H. Davis in regard to the matter, and the consequence was that the Guerriere was ordered to return to Hampton Roads and land the body here. She dropped down last evening and anchored off the Fort.

PREPARING TO LAND THE GENERAL WITH ALL HONORS.

At ten o'clock this morning the naval steamers Snow Drop and Tulip left the Navy Yard, having on board the band of the receiving ship New Hampshire, the marines and the officers from the United States steamers New Hampshire, Congress, Wyoming and Monitor Manopac which could be spared. They arrived here at noon, and preparations for landing the body were immediately commenced.

THE PROCESSION FROM THE GARRISON.

The casket containing the body was lowered into the Guerriere's launch, which also carried a firing party of United States marines and eight stout men as body bearers. This launch was taken in tow by a steam launch, and these were followed by five boats containing Rear Admirals Davis and Sands, Captain Creighton and about fifty other navy officers. All the boats had their ensigns and distinguishing flags at half-mast, and the oars were pulled at funeral stroke.

THE MINUTE GUNS AT SEA.

As the procession of boats left the ship

THE EAGLE AND THE BEAR.

Another of Our Diplomatic Rumpi.

Catacazy's Case in Still Another Form.

Mr. Cramer, Our Representative at Copenhagen, Makes a Big Sensation.

He Attempts to Read Mr. Fish's Note at a Dinner, but is Prevented.

All About the Extraordinary Affair.

OLD GORTSCHAKOFF IN A RAGE.

He Calls Cramer "This Animal" and "Brother-in-law of President Grant."

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 17, 1872.

As the cable will have already informed you, Baron d'Offenberg has been appointed Charge d'Affaires at Washington, with a view to eventually replacing M. de Catacazy, and this ugly business will thus, it is hoped, have been brought to a final and satisfactory settlement. I do not know what has been the effect produced by the affair in America, but I can say that here the result has caused a considerable stir and excitement not only in diplomatic circles, but in society in general, or, at least, in that part of it supposed to take an interest in such things; and, even as far as my own experience goes, I can say that I have observed a considerable change in the friendly dispositions evinced towards Americans during the progress of the Catacazy quarrel. Whatever be the end of it all, or to whomsoever the blame may be attached, nothing that the Russian government could have done perhaps will tend so much to appease the resentful feelings thus engendered, to throw oil upon the troubled waters of diplomatic discord, and re-establish the previous good feeling existing between the two countries, as the appointment of that excellent diplomat and friend of America,

BARON D'OFFENBERG.

Entertaining, as he does, the most advanced ideas with regard to government, progress and civilization, the greatest admiration for Americans and American institutions, with that affability and true politeness characteristic of a gentleman of the old school, and that sterling integrity of character and straightforward dealing the want of which qualities in Catacazy's character was the cause of his downfall, he cannot help pleasing not only the members of our government, but everybody else with whom he may come in contact here. Long before the Catacazy rupture, or his own appointment to Washington was thought of, I had occasion to note his partiality for Americans, and especially his admiration for General Grant, and it was probably this very reason that caused his appointment to Washington. The choice is a good one, and the Russian government in making it has shown its desire to do everything possible in order to bring about a reconciliation.

AS TO CATACAZY.

It is pretty generally acknowledged here that his character is not of the best; that he is a scheming, cunning, unscrupulous man, of a rash and violent character, and with a most unbridled tongue—qualities that will forever unfit him for a diplomat. This is not the first difficulty he has had, and it was with the greatest reluctance and upon the repeated request of Prince Gortschakoff, his protector, that the Emperor allowed him to go to Washington at all. It seems that some time ago, before he went to America, even Gortschakoff himself had decided to withdraw his protection on account of a dispute he became involved in while at Hamburg, but that Catacazy regained the favor he had then lost by a well-turned compliment directed to the Prince. "M. de Catacazy," said he, "you have not shown yourself equal to the position which has been entrusted to you. I can do nothing more for you, and shall be obliged to let you drop into obscurity among the crowd"—"Of your admirers," adroitly answered Catacazy, and the witty reply saved him. I have it from the best of authority that one of his nearest relatives, who knew him perfectly, and, it seems, formed a better estimate of his character than Gortschakoff, exclaimed, when he heard of his appointment to Washington, "He will make an ass of himself as surely as he goes," and the result has proved he was right. It is said now, however, that Gortschakoff has incurred the

SERIOUS DISPLEASURE OF THE EMPEROR

by his persistent protection of Catacazy and has positively decided to abandon him to his fate. However that may be,

HIS LAST NOTE TO MR. FISH

would scarcely seem to indicate such a course. This note, which will have already appeared in the papers, is a very curious one. It was published in the Russian papers here the day after it was received by Mr. Curtin, probably by way of retaliation for the publication of the previous correspondence, and, whether so intended or not, was sure to lead the public into error as to the present state of the discussion. He first refers to Mr. Fish's request for the recall of Catacazy, and says this request was immediately acceded to. It is therefore not without regret that he sees in Mr. Fish's last note a full statement of the charges against Catacazy, to which charges he had already received a positive denial from the latter some time previously, and he adds that he is sure that the principles of justice are too well understood in America for any one to be tried in his absence or judged without a hearing. Did the American government then demand that Catacazy be tried as a criminal and punished, in addition to his recall? Such is the

DIRECT INFERENCE TO BE DRAWN FROM GORTSCHAKOFF'S NOTE.

For if the American government has only demanded Catacazy's recall, since the request has been complied with there can be no question of judgment and trial between the two governments at least. If, on the contrary, Mr. Fish has demanded that Catacazy not only be recalled, but punished also—a most improbable supposition—it is as yet a secret; for Mr. Fish's letter containing these charges was only brought out by the statement on the part of the Russian government that no proofs had been furnished of the charges urged for the recall. It is a sickly world, comment, and if Gortschakoff's object was simply to have something to say for the people to read in connection with his last letter published in the American papers, much to his astonishment and indignation, it is certainly very well conceived, as it will feed the fire-brains, very few of whom have seen the whole correspondence, to the conclusion that the American government has demanded a good deal more than Catacazy's mere recall. To tell the truth, although the Russian government is perfectly disposed to do everything in its power to arrange the matter they are not at all impressed at the manner in which the affair has been managed by our government and the tone assumed all the way through by Mr. Fish in demanding Mr. Catacazy's recall. They say his style was positive, peremptory, not friendly, and that the reproachful terms used in language altogether unbecoming the relations existing between the two countries.

CATACAZY'S SUCCESSOR.

It will be remarked that Baron d'Offenberg is only sent to replace Catacazy as Charge d'Affaires, and not as Minister. They profess waiting to see how he will be received, and if he is to put it satisfactory he will be formally appointed to the office of Ambassador. I would not be at all surprised, however, if they should wait to see what are the prospects of a change of administration before doing this, for

THE FEELING AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT,

which does not by any means extend to the people, is pretty high. In the first place Gortschakoff, who was absent in Germany when the first despatch arrived, was offended because Mr. Curtin received orders to present it to Mr. Westman, his *chargé d'affaires*, saying that if they chose to treat with his secretary on a matter of so much importance they might go and see what would come of it. Then came the publication of the whole correspondence in the American papers, which he had not the slightest reason to expect, which came upon him like a thunderclap, and which, while awakening him to the gravity of the situation, aroused his indignation to the highest pitch. The publication of this correspondence he denounced as unnecessary, impolitic and inexcusable, and I suspect that Mr. Curtin had to display all his diplomatic talent in order to convince him that what had really been a stupid blunder in the State Department at Washington was a matter of imperative necessity, demanded by the peculiarity of our institutions and ideas, which disavowed all secret negotiations, and that it was all a matter of course in America. I will

NO GORTSCHAKOFF THE MATTER,

however, to suppose he was not much deceived by the enunciation of this principle, but he was obliged to accept the reason in lieu of a better. In addition to this, the tone of Mr. Fish's despatch, wherein, after having agreed at the request of the Emperor to tolerate Catacazy during the stay of the Grand Duke, he still repeats and reiterates unnecessarily, they think, that if Mr. Catacazy is not immediately recalled upon the departure of the Grand Duke he will receive his passports, made them begin to think that the American government was really searching a quarrel.

THE ONLY OBJECT OF COMPLAINT

Mr. Fish had against the Russian government was the hesitation and delay shown in recalling Mr. Catacazy. But they maintain that even this is no excuse for the impolitic and dictatorial tone used by Mr. Fish; and, further, that a comparison of dates will show that the American government manifested as little promptness and energy in transacting business as themselves; that more than once Mr. Fish left cable despatches requiring an immediate reply unanswered two weeks, and that he is as much to blame as they if the matter was not arranged more promptly. They, therefore, think that Mr. Fish used an undue amount of harshness in discussing the affair, and a more uncalled for tone in demanding Mr. Catacazy's recall, and that he showed a want a want of respect towards the Emperor in repeating and reiterating the demand with threats in an offensive manner after having acceded to the Emperor's request.

THE AFFAIR AT COPENHAGEN.

But this is not all. Another incident occurred at Copenhagen about this time which put the finishing stroke to the whole affair and which tried Gortschakoff's patience to the utmost, causing everybody here to expect for two or three days that Mr. Curtin as well as Mr. Catacazy would receive his passports. It seems that after or about the time of the publication of the first part of the correspondence our government sent around a secret circular to its diplomatic agents in the different capitals, informing them of the nature of the difficulty, and that, should they be asked any questions about it, as would naturally be the case in their diplomatic relations, they might answer accordingly. Now, we have a Minister at Copenhagen whose ideas of the duties of a Minister are, to say the least, remarkable, and who will no doubt one day make his mark in diplomatic circles, if he has not, indeed, already distinguished himself in that respect. He having been invited to a diplomatic dinner at the house of the German Ambassador took the above-mentioned document with him, and when the dinner was over and the gaiety and merriment at its highest, drew it from his pocket, and calling the attention of the company said:—"Gentlemen, I have just received a despatch from my government about the difficulty with Russia, which I propose to read for the benefit of the company here assembled." The

SURPRISE, ASTONISHMENT, CONSTERNATION, INDIGNATION

and excitement with which this announcement was received are not to be described. The Russian Ambassador immediately arose and objected to the reading of the paper in question, saying that it was neither the time nor the place to discuss the matter; that if there was any business to be transacted between them it could be more properly done by themselves alone. To this our worthy and courageous Minister replied that he would defend the honor of his country whenever and wherever attacked.

AN EXCITING SCENE.

To this unanswerable declaration of principles the Russian, of course, had nothing to say, and prepared to leave the room. He was detained by the German Ambassador, who was anxious to avoid a quarrel in his house; but refused to stay in case the American Minister should persist in reading the document in question, and the former then went to the American Minister and requested him not to read it.

"Why not?" asked he.

"Because I will not permit it in my house," was the reply, and our Minister had to submit. I am not by any means a diplomat, nor do I pretend to be a judge of international law or politics, but I should like to be informed by those who are competent if there has not been an infringement in this affair upon the rights of the American eagle, and if we have not just here a *casus belli* against Germany. An American Minister cannot, it seems, be allowed to read an official State paper, signed and sealed with the seal and signature of the President of the United States, at a private dinner party in another man's house, over the wine and cigars, to a lot of jolly fellows that are having a good time, without incurring the penalty of being put out of the house. It is perfectly true that the Europeans have very peculiar ideas with regard to propriety, etiquette and diplomacy; but it seems to me that we have a very serious cause of complaint. Let the American eagle look to it.

AN UNNECESSARY PROCEEDING.

Our Minister was not to be vanquished or put down in this way, however. The next day he went around and read the document to all the members of the diplomatic corps, except the Russian Ambassador, who was not at home.

GORTSCHAKOFF FURIOUS.

The latter immediately sent an account of the affair to Gortschakoff, who became furious about it. He raged and fumed and swore, and exclaimed to those around him, "And this man, this animal, that knows no more of diplomacy or common politeness even than a boor, is the representative of the American people and brother-in-law of President Grant." It is a pithy, pleasant little story, and to have it told you at the clubs, with additions, limitations and commentaries, put you at your ease as an American at once. As may be easily imagined, it raised

A CONSIDERABLE BREEZE IN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES,

for, of course, all the Ambassadors present at the affair made reports of it to their respective governments, and by that means it soon became known generally, and a protest was looked for from Gortschakoff.

He did make some pretty strong representations to Mr. Curtin, I believe, and it was then that the latter was, for a short time, in

MOMENTARY EXPECTATION OF RECEIVING HIS PASSPORTS.

What occurred between them is not yet exactly known, but if Mr. Curtin succeeded in explaining the matter to Gortschakoff's satisfaction his diplomatic talent must be of a very superior order.

MR. CRAMER, THE MINISTER IN QUESTION,

was formerly Consul at Leipsic, where he became engaged in a quarrel with an American student whom he had thrown into prison, and, according to last accounts, the poor fellow is lying there still, having no friends influential enough to get him out. Mr. Cramer is, I believe, a minister of the Gospel as well as of the United States, and is said to be a very pious, praying man. He is a native of Switzerland, was appointed from Kentucky, and is said in Europe to be a protégé in-law of the President. Added to all these causes of ill feeling, the Russian government, most of which, indeed, is not anything but satisfied with the hospitality shown the Grand Duke in Washington. I do not know any of the circumstances of the case nor why he was not received more warmly, but at this distance it looks as though he had been treated very shabbily at the White House.

PRINCE ALEXIS' RECEPTION IN WASHINGTON.

Certainly the Catacazy affair should not have produced any effect upon the reception of the Grand Duke, who was in no way responsible or accountable for it.

When it was learned here that no one had met him at the railway station to welcome him in the name of the President, that he had not been invited to dinner, that his conversation with the President was of the shortest and coolest, that no officer of General Grant or other functionary escorted him back to New York, that he was not shown any of the public buildings at Washington, the effect here was chilling indeed.

THE EMPRESS INDIGNANT.

The Empress especially was very indignant, and expressed her regrets that they had ever allowed him to go. "Why, they did not even offer him a crust of bread," she said; "is that the hospitality they show a guest of the American government and the American people?"

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

If Catacazy is not at the bottom of this, as of so many other devilries, if the whole reception at Washington was not planned and arranged by him, then the conduct of the President and members of the Cabinet to not showing their guest more civility is certainly open to criticism. If they allowed themselves to be influenced in their behavior toward the Grand Duke by their feelings of personal animosity toward Catacazy they have given proof of a narrowness of mind and a littleness of soul scarcely becoming their position or dignity. He went there upon the invitation of the government, and to allow him to be treated in that shabby manner after going so far to accept the invitation is anything but honorable for the government of the great republic.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TO THE RESCUE.

Here we have tried to make the Russians believe that Catacazy is in fault; that he must have planned the whole affair to create an ill-feeling against the administration on the part of his imperial master, which would, naturally, be a point in his favor when he comes to give an account of his trust. It required diplomacy to get this view of the matter accepted, however, and Americans were fast becoming as unpopular in Russia as they had been popular, when

THE SPLENDID RECEPTION THE GRAND DUKE RECEIVED IN NEW YORK

suddenly set the tide the other way.

The Empress now, instead of regretting the visit, is highly delighted, and has concluded that after all, the free, hearty, spontaneous reception he has received at the hands of the great-hearted American people, as she called them, is more than enough to make amends for the want of cordiality so painfully manifest at Washington. The more so as the hospitality and enthusiasm thus shown were entirely free and spontaneous, uncontrolled and undirected, differing in this great essential from such receptions in Europe.

THE EMPRESS ANXIOUSLY WATCHING HIS PROGRESS.

The Empress has followed closely the history of his progress through the country, as recorded in the columns of the HERALD, copies of which have been forwarded to her every day by the Legation, and she was particularly interested and amused by the continual introduction and repetition of his portrait everywhere, under all sorts of circumstances.

DELIGHTED WITH THE WHOLE-SOULED AMERICAN PEOPLE.

Taking it all in all, they are exceedingly pleased with the American people for the magnificent reception given by them—a reception unequalled in splendor, magnificence and genuine heartiness by anything the Grand Duke may ever hope to see in any other country. Nevertheless they are not at all satisfied with our government, not so much on account of the Catacazy affair as the coldness shown the Grand Duke. Had they treated him well they might have thrown Catacazy into prison or taken any other extravagant measures with regard to him without creating any particularly hard feelings; but the slight put upon the Grand Duke is one they will never forgive. It is somewhat amusing to hear them discussing

THE DIFFERENT MEMBERS OF OUR GOVERNMENT

and the opinions they entertain of their respective personal merits. Grant and Fish, although somewhat bearish, are not thought after all to be so very *méchant*. But Davis, whatever is the reason, they imagine to be a very Machiavelli in cunning and devilry, and they believe him to be at the bottom of all the mischief. Mr. Curtin is very well liked, and they think it is greatly owing to him that the affair did not become really serious. This shows that they are not at all disposed to generalize in making up their estimates of the government; that they are inclined rather to individualize, and fully appreciate the effects of character of different men upon the governments represented by them.

THE CZAR THANKS THE AMERICAN NATION.

There was a good deal of curiosity manifested among the members of the diplomatic body as to what the Emperor would say to Mr. Curtin upon the occasion of the New Year, and whether he would thank the American government or the American people for the reception of the Grand Duke. In his speech to Mr. Curtin, which you will have already received, he

EVADED THE DIFFICULTY,

however, by using the word "nation," which may, of course, include the government and people, but he did not mention the President nor say by what intermediary the thanks were to be conveyed to the people.

WHAT THE EMPRESS SAID.

The Empress on her part showed herself very grateful indeed. She said:—"I do not know, Mr. Curtin, how to express my thanks and my delight and gratification for the cordial and enthusiastic reception that has been tendered Alexis by

THE GREAT-HEARTED AMERICAN PEOPLE.

Believe me, I shall never forget it, and I wish you to tell them how much I have been touched by these marks of friendship and kindness shown my dear son."

There, dear reader; do you not feel fully recompensed for throwing up your hat, shouting till you were hoarse, and for the other extravagant things you did to show your hospitality and your desire to hug the Russian bear? (This remark is, of course, not meant for any of my lady readers, who, I know, wouldn't think of such a thing.)

TO CONCLUDE.

Dieu dirige ses clous, and if Catacazy does not invent any more mischief, or if Mr. Fish does not find new cause for offence in Gortschakoff's last note, we may hope that, with the arrival of Baron D'Offenberg, the era of good feeling will be restored and that the American eagle and the Russian bear will lie down again together and be as sociable and jolly as they can.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

Session of the Grand Chapter in Albany—"From Labor to Refreshment."

ALBANY, Feb. 6, 1872.

The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the State of New York commenced its session this morning, at eleven o'clock, at Masonic Hall. After opening in ample form and with solemn prayer by the Grand Chaplain the Committee on Credentials reported present—M. E. Ross G. Williams, of Utica, Grand High Priest; M. E. Thomas C. Cassidy, of New York, Deputy Grand High Priest; R. E. Joseph R. Chaffee, of Binghamton, Grand King; R. E. David E. Day, of Buffalo, Grand Scribe; R. E. J. S. Dickerman, of Albany, Grand Treasurer; R. E. Christopher G. Fox, of Buffalo, Grand Secretary; Rev. J. Lyon Murray, of Rondout, Grand Chaplain; Coleman de ——, Grand Master of the Host; Companion James S. Graham, of Sodus Lark, Grand Principal Sojourner; Stephen Cowen, of Tonawanda, Grand Royal Arch Captain; George Van Vleck, of New York, Grand Master of the Third Veil; William Wallace, of Sandy Hill, Grand Master of the Second Veil; William A. Baldwin, of Watervliet, Grand Master of the First Veil; Amos Hall, of Alden, Grand Tiler, and the following companions:—M. E. James M. Austin, of New York; R. E. H. P. M. E. John L. Lewis, Ferrisburgh, Vt.; R. E. H. P. M. Thomas C. Tew, of New York; R. E. H. P. M. Lyman Odell, of Troy; R. E. H. P. M. Thomas A. Addison, Pennsylvania; R. E. H. P. M. John W. Brennan, of New York; R. E. H. P. M. Alexander Hadden, of New York; R. E. H. P. M. Alexander Hadden, of New York; R. E. H. P. M. Edward F. Brush, of New York; R. E. H. P. M. Jackson H. Chase, Grand Treasurer, and the representatives of subordinate chapters.

The Grand High Priest submitted his annual address, which was read, after which committees, receiving and dues, the Deputy Grand High Priest, Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary presented their reports, which were referred to special committees. Grand Jackson H. Chase, Grand Treasurer, submitted his annual report, which was highly complimented by the committee through the chairman. The Grand High Priest announced that the afternoon would be devoted to the conferring of the order of High Priesthood. The Grand Chapter was then called from labor to refreshment, until ten o'clock Wednesday morning. Many distinguished Masons are present and others are expected.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States South Atlantic Squadron—List of the Present Officers—Movements of the Fleet.

The flagship Lancaster, of the American South Atlantic squadron, is at Montevideo. There have been recent changes in the squadron, and the following is the assignment of officers as it now stands:—

OFFICERS OF THE LANCASTER.

Rear Admiral—Jos. Lawrence.
Commander—A. W. Johnson, Chief of Staff.
Rear Admiral's Clerk—Barnard P. Mimmack.
Clerk to Chief of Staff—Harry W. Myers.
Captain—J. W. A. Nicholson, commanding.
Lieutenant's Commanders—H. De H. Manley (executive officer); Alex. H. McCormick (navigator); Merrill Miller, Albert G. Caldwell.
Lieutenants—Isaac Hazlett, Henry C. Macy.
Master—Sidney A. Simons.
Midshipmen—William F. Binkley.
Medical Inspector—Joseph Wilson, Jr. (fleet surgeon).
Engineers—Chief, Harman Newall (fleet engineer); First Assistants, George W. Melville and Hiram Parker, Jr.
Pay Inspector—Gil. E. Thornton (fleet paymaster).
Captain of Marines—Robert W. Huntington (fleet marine officer).
Second Lieutenant United States Marine Corps—Samuel Mercer.
Chaplain—Wesley O. Holway.
Assistant Surgeon—William G. Farewell.
Acting Boatswain—John Foster.
Gunner—Richard J. Hill.
Carpenter—Herbert M. Griffiths.
Paymaster's Clerk—Thomas Edwards.
Fleet Clerk—H. C. Jordan.
Captain's Clerk—Charles M. Thompson.

OFFICERS OF THE TICONDEROGA.

Commander—Oscar C. Badger, commanding.
Lieutenants Commanders—Charles S. Cotton (executive officer), Edward S. Keyser (navigator).
Lieutenant—George Parrott, Jr.
Masters—George C. Clay, Richardson Glover, Charles O. Althouse.
Midshipmen—Samuel P. Comly, Sidney H. May.
Surgeon—Edward S. Matthews.
Assistant Surgeon—Adam Mackie, Jr.
Paymaster—Frank B. Human.
Eng neers—Chief, Edward Farmer; First Assistants, T. W. Robinson, McArthur L. Watson.
Boatswain—John Burrows.
Gunner—Felix Cassidy.
Carpenter—Warren Barnard.
Sail maker—George W. Clet.
Commander's Clerk—Ephraim Browne.
Paymaster's Clerk—H. W. H. Karcher.

OFFICERS OF THE WASP.

Commander—John N. Quackenbush, commanding.
Masters—Benjamin F. Tilley (executive officer), Cornelius Mesker (navigator).
Ensign—Richard Mitchell.
Pass d Assistant Paymaster—John F. Tarbell.
Assistant Surgeon—Hampden Aulick.
First Assistant Engineers—Edwin Wells, A. J. Kenyon.
Commander's Clerk—J. W. Grant.

The Tuscarora sails from Pernambuco January 16 for Rio de Janeiro and the coast of Africa.

The Wasp is at Buenos Ayres.

The United States surveying steamer Hassler leaves Pernambuco January 16 for Rio Janeiro and the Straits.

The United States steamer Shawmut, Captain Potter, left Trinidad for Ciudad Bolivar on January 23. According to a letter from Samana Bay January 8, the Worcester was expected there. The Nantasket is still at Samana Bay.

THE STUYVESANT BANK TROUBLES.

Mr. Mark Maks an Explanation.

Mr. John Mack makes the following reply to the resolutions adopted on Monday by the Stuyvesant Bank depositors:—

TO THE DEPOSITORS OF THE STUYVESANT BANK:

I am a creditor of the Stuyvesant Bank. I hold its certificate of deposit, for $5,000, dated September 26, 1871. As such creditor I watched the proceedings to see what steps were taken towards settling the affairs of the Bank. An examination of the records of the Supreme Court showed that the appointment of Mr. Archer as receiver went through the Supreme Court in this manner: Mr. Hart, of the Erie Railway Company, by Mr. Sterling, of Field & Shearman, Erie lawyers, commenced his suit October 17, 1871, and on the very next day appeared by his counsel in Court and the attorney of the bank also appeared, and by their consent and agreement the appointment of Mr. Archer, of the Erie Railway Company, as receiver, was made. Mr. Archer filed his receiver's bond, on which Jay Gould, William R. Barr and L. H. Rucker (all of the Erie Railway Company) were sureties. Field & Shearman were immediately retained by Mr. Archer, and then followed a series of proceedings in the Supreme Court, wherein orders were made for settlements and payments, including payment of counsel fees.

The Attorney General's suit followed, and was conducted thus:—The summons was returnable at Field & Shearman's office, and the judgment against the bank decreeing its dissolution was entered on the motion of Dudley Field, of counsel for the plaintiffs, the Attorney General being Mr. Champlain, who was then in the last days of his official career.

Being impressed with the idea that the interests of the bank's creditors were in great danger I was interested to learn, as I did, that another creditor had filed a petition in bankruptcy against the bank; and learning that on the return day of the order to show cause the parties appeared by their counsel and discontinued the proceeding, I thought it necessary to commence for myself without delay, and accordingly filed my petition on the same day.

Mr. Archer has been in possession of the assets of the bank for nearly four months. He has paid out large sums of money and has made settlements of large claims belonging to the bank, and is authorized to pay legal expenses, by order of the Supreme Court, his counsel, Field & Shearman, have endeavored to thwart the bankruptcy proceedings by motions, but the United States Court has firmly sustained my proceeding, and the affairs of the bank have finally passed into the care of the United States Court, where creditors may know what is done in the administration of the estate, and may have no fears of private or chamber orders of any Justice of the Supreme Court or any similar control.

The sentiments of deposit on which my petition in bankruptcy is founded is my own, and not that property of any bank. My proceedings have been commenced with a view to the ruthless settlement of the affairs of the bank. No offer or proposition for settlement or arrangement has been made either to me or by me.

Mr. Archer's acceptance of the receivership was a breach of the Bankrupt law of the United States, and all his receipts and payments under color of such receivership are wholly void and without legal authority, and he will be required to respond as any other unlawfully constituted assignee. JOHN MACK, 265 Fifth avenue.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6, 1872.

THE NEWBURG SAVINGS BANK TROUBLES.

NEWBURG, Feb. 5, 1872.

The savings bank troubles in this city, referred to in the HERALD on Saturday last, are in a fair way towards adjustment, and will probably not crop out from the surface of the Board of Direction again. A meeting of the trustees of the institution was held this morning, and important changes were made. Rev. Dr. Forsyth, who was recently elected president, tendered his resignation, and it was accepted by the Board. Mr. J. De Witt Walsh was chosen to fill the vacancy. A resolution was adopted ordering the transfer of the surplus funds from the National Bank of Newburg to the Highland National Bank, of the same city, the latter institution having offered four and a half per cent for the use of the funds. The former had allowed only four per cent on the amounts. The meeting was protracted yet harmonious, a spirit of compromise was manifest, and all connected with the institution are breathing more freely.

ST. MARY'S HOUSE FOR INVALIDS.

Under the above name it is proposed to establish, in the city of New York, an institution for sick persons of means not having a settled home. Such persons cannot command at a hotel or boarding house the special conditions most conducive to comfort and to recovery. The household is arranged for well persons, and its machinery cannot be adapted to the requirements of sickness. The need of some provision for such cases has long been felt, and, more especially, by physicians, who are often obliged to treat their patients under unfavorable circumstances, even in the midst of luxury. An opportunity to make such provision under peculiarly favorable conditions is now presented by the generous offer of the Sisters of St. Mary of the Episcopal Church to take the entire charge and management of an institution for this purpose without compensation. The institution will be in effect a boarding house arranged expressly for sick persons, where they can have quiet, skilled nursing, and a cuisine specially adapted to the needs of invalids, and be attended by their own physician, instead of being obliged, as in the private houses of our hospitals, to accept the services of a stranger. The sisters have had hospital training, and will act as nurses, besides having charge of the orders of the physicians. The accommodations will be the best in every particular, and the charges such as to render the institution self-supporting, but still less than at a first class hotel or boarding house. No one, what per may be his social position, can feel at what he must some degree of impropriety in becoming a pensioner upon charity, and not a few must hesitate to accept the gratuitous benefits of an institution which is designed for the comfortable support of a class of persons who, during a long period of a common life, have been prospering in pecuniary matters, since open for patients, it will be easy to be self-supporting. One hundred or seventy-five dollars each will provide the required funds. If they desire the subscribers will be entitled to the benefits of the institution, for themselves or their friends, to the amount of their subscription.

ASSAULT ON A THIRD AVENUE CONDUCTOR.

Arrest and Discharge of the Alleged Attempted Murderer.

It will be remembered that on the 2nd of December last Robert Halloran committed a violent and brutal assault with a car hook on a car driver of the Third Avenue Railroad, named James Larkin. Halloran escaped, and until yesterday succeeded in evading every effort of the police to arrest him. The wounded man was reported in a dying condition at first, but recovered, and was taken to the Hospital, a few days ago, so far improved as to be able to leave the hospital. Yesterday Officer Corrigan, of the Nineteenth precinct, found Halloran and took him before Justice Bixby, at the Yorkville Police Court. The Court did not, however, feel justified in committing him for examination, because Larkin, although severely cut on the head, had not applied for a warrant, or in any other way signified his intention of prosecuting the accused.

AROUND THE CITY HALL.

The Mayor's Office.

Mayor Hall was at his office yesterday and did not leave until late in the afternoon. Rumors of his indictment by the General Sessions Grand Jury were current during the day, and were persistently affirmed to be correct, inasmuch as the fact was said to have spoken of by at least one of the jury. The District Attorney did not say anything about it to a HERALD reporter who called upon him, and if a juryman really made the statement outside the Grand Jury room he rendered himself liable to criminal prosecution. It is, however, understood that Attorney General Barlow attended before the Grand Jury on Monday evening and pressed vigorously for indictments against the Mayor and others, and it is supposed that a majority of the jurymen favored his application. As, however, no bill of indictment could be presented to the Court before next Saturday the announcement made so positively is at least premature, although likely in the end to become true. Asher Barnet has been appointed Librarian and Engrossing Clerk of the Common Council; James J. Martin, First Assistant Clerk to the Board of Aldermen; Henry W. Rosenbaum, Janitor to the City Librarian; Henry Madden, Messenger to the Board of Aldermen, and C. L. Mather, Second Assistant Clerk to the Board of Aldermen. These officers were sworn in before the Mayor, and their signature to their oath of office show a good education and a calligraphic fitness for their respective occupations.

The Sheriff's Office.

The only warrant connected with city frauds in the hands of the Sheriff yesterday that had not been acted upon was that against Ingersoll, who, it is said, is in Jersey. Warrants on six indictments were handed to the Sheriff by the District Attorney, affecting three persons; two have been served, and the remaining one, it is understood, is now being arranged for. When bail is fixed it is believed that Mr. Ingersoll will surrender to the Sheriff. Thus will probably be in the course of to-day. It has been stated that there were seventeen other indictments returned by the Grand Jury on Saturday, but this is not quite confirmed at the District Attorney's office. When the warrants are ready to be issued the Sheriff will be notified by the District Attorney. In the meantime all mention of the names of persons indicted is mere speculation.

The Comptroller's Office.

The Comptroller paid the police men yesterday. The pay rolls footed up $60,000, and this amount clears off the city indebtedness as to labor of this character. The unpaid claims are receiving the closest scrutiny by the Department of Finance, and the Comptroller is using every endeavor to expedite the payment of all claims.

Department of Public Works.

Commissioner Van Nort has still further reduced the expenses of his department, as follows:—The expenses for the services of engineers, surveyors and inspectors engaged in the construction of sewers averaged during the past year $16,000 per month, which has been reduced during the month of January to $7,150. The expense for repairs to sewers, &c., for the months of December, 1870, and January, 1871, amounted to $15,000. For the same months in 1871 and 1872 the cost for this work was $1,565.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Meeting Last Evening—No Definite Action Taken in Regard to the "Range."

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association was held last evening at 127 Mercer street, Colonel Church, the First Vice President, presiding. In relation to the subject of selecting a suitable place for a range nothing of a definite nature was done, although it was announced by several of the members that Staten Island, Harlem Flats or the Jersey Flats would in all probability be selected. Colonel Church said that in Saw Mill River Valley a most excellent site could be obtained, and, as it is only twenty-three miles from the city, it would be almost, if not quite, as desirable in point of accessability as the other localities mentioned.

Colonel Church further stated that the Remington Arms Manufacturing Company had, through him, placed at the disposal of the Association twenty-five of their finest breech-loading rifles, which they desired should be competed for by members of the National Guard. Dr. Gatling had also presented the Association with one of his improved guns, which was to be disposed of the same as the Remingtons.

Captain WINGATE announced that he was preparing, on behalf of the Association, a manual for drill and rifle practice services, which would be out in a few days. This manual, it is understood, will be adopted by the Adjutant General of the State, and it was proposed by General Shaler that when it was distributed among the National Guard, the recipients of it be notified of the prizes held by the Association and also that they will be competed for some time during the summer or fall.

On motion of General SHALER, a committee of three was appointed to take under consideration the securing of Legislative assistance. The committee was appointed by the Chair, and consists of General Shaler, Colonel Woodward and Captain Wingate. They report at the next meeting of the Board.

The resignation of General Varian as a member of the Board was received and accepted, and General Wm. G. Ward, of the First brigade, First division National Guard, was elected to fill the vacancy thus created.

After the election of some half dozen gentlemen to be members of the Association, the Board adjourned.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

A match for the Jacus Handicap Medal of the Forester Club of Buffalo was shot on the 24th ult., at the Driving Park, between Mr. E. B. Hambledon (the holder of the medal) and Mr. S. W. Nash, both being handicapped alike. The terms were to shoot at 50 single birds, 26 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, and 10 double birds, 23 yards rise, 100 yards boundary, 1½ ounce shot, ground traps and the guns limited to 12 bore. The day was cold, and a heavy wind prevailed during the shooting, with the snow drifting so that it was difficult to see the white-colored birds. Mr. Hambledon was successful in retaining the medal, as the subjoined score shows:—

THIRTY SINGLE BIRDS.

Hambledon—0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0—total, 22.
Nash—0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0—total, 13.

DOUBLE BIRDS.

Hambledon—11, 11, 11, 01, 11, 10, 11, 11, 11, 11—18 out of 25.
Nash—01, 10, 00, 11, 01, 01, 01, 01, 01, 00—9 out of 20.

Hambledon—40 out of 50; Nash—22 out of 50.

CHALLENGE TO THE WORLD.

The champion of America, Captain Bogardus, of Elkhart, Ill., having successfully disposed of the Eastern pigeon shooter, Ira A. Paine, in the last two matches between them, shot in Canada last month, and believing that he would have great difficulty in getting on another match at home, boldly issues a challenge to any man in the world to shoot a match under the following conditions:—To shoot at 100 single birds and 50 double rises, for a stake of $1,000 a side, and give or take expenses, the match to come off within six months from the present time, and to trap and handle out of the same lot of birds. Captain Bogardus is also ready to bet $100 against $1,000 that he can kill a hundred pigeons in a hundred shots, any man to furnish handle and trap the birds from plunge trap, twenty-one yards rise, eighty yards boundary, five minutes to gather a bird, and if the gun misses fire to have another shot.

At Meyerstown, Pa., on February 2 twelve men again contended for the large purse originally shot for on January 25, each shooting at eleven single birds, twenty-one yards rise and eighty yards fall, one and a quarter ounce shot. The lucky competitor was F. Grant, who killed ten. Panapacker, Frick and J. Ulmer killed nine each; Sports and Coss, eight; Lawrence and Fix, seven; Trudgeon, six; F. Ulmer and Reel, five, and Mercer, four.

HORSE NOTES.

A trot to sleighs took place on Central avenue on Monday afternoon for $200 between Mr. Trimble's brown stallion Brown Dover, driven by Dan Mace, and a bay gelding driven by Peter Manee. The race was a mile and repeat, and was won by Brown Dover in two straight heats.

Mr. Henry Smith, of Thirty-fifth street and Sixth avenue, has purchased the celebrated trotting gelding Credo of Mr. Tapper, of Albany. Credo is a remarkable horse, fifteen and a half hands high, by Hambletonian, and can trot close to the fifteenth. He is a capital road nag, easy to drive and of fine appearance. He stands, when in a great hurry of a fast horse, pull 8 minutes Credo, and will use him exclusively for road purposes.

The fashionable gelding Judge Scott and the brown mare Lady Agnes, of George M. Patchen, are wintering at Mr. Garrison's farm, Rhode Island, Jamesburg, N. J. They will both appear in the trotting track next season.

Mr. C. Garrison owns a fine brown mare, called Lady Grace, that has a share in her speed.

The year 1871 was particularly unfortunate for the trotting stock horses, some ten of the best stallions having died, among the number the celebrated George Curtis Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief, Lantern, Jack and Kentucky. The latter was a grand animal and it would have taken a small fortune to have purchased any one of them.

John Moore drives a fine five-year old black Hambletonian gelding that it is reported can trot in 2.35.

J. M. Stewart owns a fine pair of brown trotting horses, of Rysdam stock, that can show 2.40 the pair.

Mr. Stewart drives the bay gelding Wallace. The horse is sixteen hands high, very showy and can trot fast.

The two young trotting horses are wintering at Fleetwood Park.

John Murphy's bay gelding Charley Gross and brown mare Lady Sears.

Peter Manee's bay stallion W. H. Allen, gray gelding St. Elmo and roy gelding Newton.

M. Reiter's sorrel gelding Prince, and

William E. Weeks' black gelding Eight Bells.

DISASTERS AT SEA.

Harrowing Details of the Burning of the Steamer America.

APPALLING LOSS OF LIFE.

Explosion of a Boiler T